

ARMY

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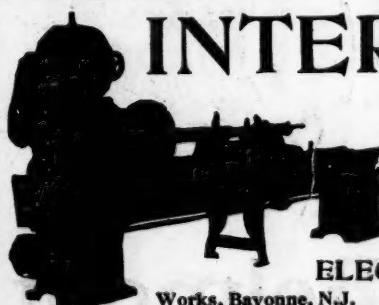
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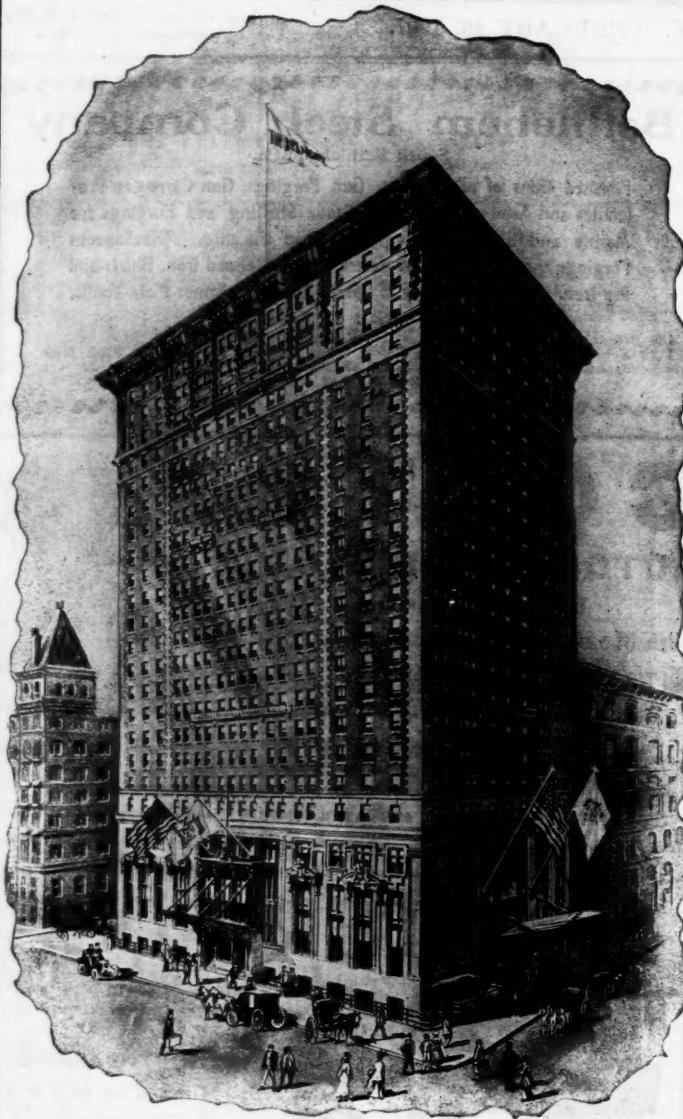
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1907.

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The worthy gentlemen in this country who are giving themselves so much concern because of the existence of the capitalistic class would do well to study the explanation given by Herr Waldemar Schutz, a German who has been seeking an explanation of the poverty and starvation which exist in India in spite of its enormous possibilities of wealth. In an article in the *Gegenwart* of Berlin, translated in part by the Review of Reviews, he finds the explanation of this anomaly in the fact that the mechanical work of India is done by exclusively individual labor and not by the combined labor of individuals under the direction of capitalists. "In Europe and America the ideal business man is an individual who is intimately acquainted with all branches of his profession and who is constantly in touch with the developments of his particular line, one who selects his men so that each workman will be given work he is best qualified to do, who studies the market demand for his goods, and so forth. And it is clear that when business is conducted in this way it will probably produce a more perfectly developed organization than when it is controlled by an uneducated workman who has mere dexterity of hand at his command. In India the control of trade is in the hands of people who have no opportunity to study new methods of production, no way of seeing new mechanical tools, no possibility of studying market fluctuations, and who, because of their very independence, cannot be given the work for which they are best qualified." But there are indications of a change in India, and while we are proposing to inaugurate the millennium by killing off the capitalist India is hoping for his advent that he may organize her industries and make them effective for the increase of her wealth and the substitution of general comfort for the wretched poverty which is the lot of the lower class Indian. The organization of modern commercial and industrial society seems to us to run parallel with the growth of what its critics call militarism. It vastly increases the power of the mass as well as the efficiency of the individual, while depriving him in a measure of his untamed freedom of action. Those who have so much to say about the rich growing richer and the poor poorer under our system would do well to compare our average condition under co-operative labor with that of the three hundred millions of India who have not yet developed the system of capitalized organization.

The fear expressed by several bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in a statement to which we alluded last week, that too much prominence is to be given to the military and naval features of the Jamestown Exposition, was probably inspired by the circular recently issued from Boston, charging that the exposition would be used to "vaunt the splendors of war." We believe, however, that after due reflection the venerable bishops will acknowledge that their apprehension is groundless. Here in New York there is every year an impressive parade and review of the police force. This parade, in which several thousand policemen, clad in their best uniforms, march up Broadway, has never been regarded as a menace to law and order. It has never incited the mob spirit nor provoked a riot. Yet it would be just as likely to do so as would the assembling together of representatives of the world's armies and navies at Jamestown. The implements of war will be shown there, but the spirit of war will be distinctly absent. A surgeon devoted to his profession might with excusable pride exhibit a choice equipment of surgical instruments, but his doing so would certainly not denote any purpose on his part to use them on a casual visitor. The authorities of the Jamestown Exposition frankly acknowledge that the naval and military features will be prominent—they cannot be otherwise if they are to be representative—but it is explained that the assembling of specimens of the finest soldiers, sailors and ships in the world is calculated to foster the spirit of re-

spect and courtesy among nations. "It is our earnest hope," says the circular issued by the exposition officials, "that this celebration may not be a fleeting pageant, but that it may stimulate love of country and cause the youth of our land to read their histories and to realize the struggles of the early days—the basic principles on which our Government was founded and which have made it great, 'lest we forget' in this age of wealth power and luxury the rock from which we were hewn."

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf does not believe that any battleship or vessel of other type in the Navy should be remodeled without the express authority of Congress. When the question of the advisability of remodeling the battleship Oregon was recently under consideration by the Navy Department the new Secretary of the Navy expressed himself in this manner. In acting on the recommendations of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in respect to the battleships Oregon and Massachusetts, the Secretary directed that "only necessary repairs" should be made on those two ships. It is true that these necessary repairs will cost about \$750,000 for the Massachusetts and between that sum and a million dollars for the Oregon, but there will be no complete remodeling of either ship. The repairs for these two vessels will be similar. The order of the Secretary means that neither of the vessels will be given balanced turrets and neither will have any radical changes in her armor and armament. The Massachusetts, as we have already stated, is to receive her repairs at the New York Navy Yard, and the Oregon will be worked on at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. The Bureau of Construction and Repair is still working on the plans for the new torpedo boat destroyers authorized by Congress last year. The matter of the speed for these little craft is still under consideration, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that they will be given twenty-eight knots which, although seven knots less speed than Great Britain is giving to her new destroyers, will be what is known as a "regular speed" and not a speed which can be attained by the destroyers in sudden dashes. This matter, however, has not yet definitely been decided and it may be that it will receive consideration by the General Board of the Navy before the plans and specifications for the vessels are actually sent to prospective bidders.

Even if the present Congress shall expire without enacting a law to increase the pay of the Army and Navy, we believe that the new Congress will be persuaded to take favorable action on this important question. The press and the public at large are evidently more and more convinced that our soldiers and sailors have not received due consideration in the matter of pay, and we believe that an act granting a modest increase would meet with fewer objections now than at any former period. The country is marvelously prosperous, wages are high and the prospects all indicate a continuation of the present flourishing conditions. These very conditions, however, have made it increasingly difficult to recruit men of the desired quality for the Army and Navy, the pay in both Services being so low as compared with the wages paid in civilian vocations that the Government cannot compete with private employers in the labor market. This question of pay has a direct bearing on the efficiency of the Army and Navy, for if the Government is forced to accept cheap men the Services will inevitably suffer. As the Baltimore Sun says: "In civil life a man who has sufficient skill and intelligence to handle artillery and perform other military or naval service acceptably, can command two or three times the wages that the Government offers, and then does not have to expatriate himself from time to time. In some of the countries of Europe the pay of officers is so low that all are excluded from the Service except men who have a private fortune. There are some of the Army posts of the United States where the officer's necessary expenses exceed his pay. If that becomes general then we will get a class of officers finally like those who went with the British army to South Africa and had to carry their pianos with them."

The General Order of the War Department abolishing the "division" as a geographical unit of military administration, except the Philippines Division, will be promulgated immediately after the adjournment of Congress. The military departments will remain exactly as they are at present except that the State of Missouri will again be put into the Department of Missouri. The other departments will be bound as they are now. The headquarters of the Department of the East will remain at Governors Island, N.Y.; of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago, Ill., and of the Department of California at San Francisco. In fact, there will practically be no change except that there will be no "divisions" and it will be necessary to make a complete shift in the commands of major generals and brigadier generals. In this connection it may be announced that it is the intention of the War Department eventually to have a general officer in command at Fort Riley, Kan., one in command at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., one in command of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., one in command of the War College in Washington, D.C., and one in command of the Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. The order abolishing the divisions will not take effect until June 30, 1907.

A circular has been sent to the various Army posts asking for subscriptions for the defense of Private Grafton. It is set in display type and reads as follows:

"Help this soldier! Pvt. Homer Grafton, Co. G, 12th Inf., who, after being acquitted by a military court, was again tried by Philippine court and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. Appeal will be made to U.S. Supreme Court. Distinguished legal talent has been secured to defend civil rights of American soldiers serving in Philippines. Brief account of case on inside page. [Here follow an article from the *Leavenworth Post* and one from the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*.] Here is an opportunity for each and every officer and soldier to enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that they helped individually to restore this man to duty. It is hoped that each member of the garrison will show by his subscription, no matter how small, that he is in full sympathy with the movement. First sergeants have been authorized to receive subscriptions from officers and men and will report the name and amount of each donor to Capt. M. F. Davis, 10th Cav., college secretary. This case affects every officer and soldier serving in islands. Money is needed to help defray cost of such appeal. Will you help? *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, custodian of fund."

Unofficial advices from Manila indicate that the Philippine Constabulary, of which Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., is chief, is steadily increasing in efficiency and usefulness. The constabulary detachments that co-operated with the Army and the Philippine Scouts in the recent military operations in the Moro province conducted themselves in a manner which gained hearty commendation from the division commander, and the work of the constabulary in other provinces is said to be highly satisfactory. Another gratifying fact is that the relations between the constabulary and the Filipino people are steadily improving, the natives having discovered that the existence of a strong, semi-military force in the islands is necessary for the protection of life and property and the maintenance of law and order. To develop such an organization from the material at hand and train it into an efficient and trustworthy body was a work of extreme difficulty, but the results appear to demonstrate that General Allen has completely accomplished it, thus contributing powerfully to the establishment of American authority in the islands.

Hon. Alton B. Parker, who was Mr. Roosevelt's rival for the Presidency in 1904, made an address at the banquet of the Maryland Society in New York on the evening of Feb. 7, in which he strongly approved President Roosevelt's action in discharging, without honor, the members of three companies of the 25th U.S. Infantry for their part in the shooting affair at Brownsville, Tex. Judge Parker declared that the President's action was entirely constitutional and that after carefully considering its legal aspects he believed the proceeding was highly commendable. The utterance of Judge Parker was enthusiastically applauded. If Judge Parker had read the articles in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* immediately following the issuance of the order discharging the men of the 25th, he would not have been so long in making up his mind upon this subject as he appears to have been. It was then and there stated that the President undoubtedly possessed the right to discharge. However, it is gratifying to find so sound a lawyer as Judge Parker confirming our opinion upon this subject.

The Corps of Civil Engineers of the Navy still continues to have much difficulty in filling its vacancies in the grade of assistant civil engineer. There are still seven vacancies in that grade, notwithstanding the appointment during the past six months of several Naval Academy graduates, who had some slight physical defect but who were otherwise in good standing, to be assistant civil engineers. Prior to the appointment last week of Midshipman Roy F. Smith to be an assistant civil engineer and his assignment to duty for instruction at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N.Y., there were eight vacancies which have existed for some time. The examinations held during the past two years for candidates from civil life to be assistant civil engineer have not been very fruitful and no officers have thus been obtained. It is the intention of Civil Engineer Rousseau, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to have another examination in New York next June, which, it is hoped, will result in the filling of a majority of the seven vacancies which now exist.

The action of the Navy Department in ordering three members of the graduating class at the Naval Academy to duty there as instructors, which appeared in recent orders from the Bureau of Navigation, is an entirely new departure and a policy only decided upon because of the great scarcity of naval officers of higher rank for duty at the Academy. As announced in orders the three midshipmen selected for this important duty are Midshipmen Churchill Humphrey, of Kentucky; T. A. Symington, of Maryland, and A. M. Cohen, of Pennsylvania. The fact that these young men would remain at the Academy as instructors until next June was not only announced in orders, but was published in correspondence from Annapolis.

Mail advices from Shanghai, China, via Victoria, B.C., state that owing to an accident at the wharf there the discovery has been made that arms and ammunition have been smuggled through Shanghai to the districts where rebellion is in progress. A Chinese newspaper reports that 50,000 Mauser rifles and 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been imported into China from Japan by the revolutionary party.

An anonymous writer in the Journal of the United States Artillery whose discussion of technical questions suggests even if it does not prove that he is an Artillery officer of training and experience, states that he has been informed that during the year 1903 at least fifty general officers of the German army visited the United States in plain clothes and under fictitious names, and he concludes that it is safe to assume that those officers spent very little of the time in admiring the splendors of Niagara. "Now," he goes on to say, "we must couple with this interest in our foreign relations the fact that we ourselves are as yet on the whole not specially concerned as to the outcome of these relations. So long as it is not raining we are more or less indifferent to the hole in our roof. You may not share the belief yourself, but is it not the general belief that the invasion of our country is so nearly impossible, that any fear of it is negligible? And yet there is no risk in saying that there is at least one foreign power in possession of well-formulated plans for attempting just this one impossible thing. But we grow stronger, you retort, as war lasts, on account of our resources in men and money, while our adversary must needs grow weaker. True: but to-day the struggle lies not between the two combatants, but between the strength each can bring to bear at once upon the threatened point or points. Applying this test to ourselves, the blow is struck and our enemy gone before we can strike back. You laugh, but I am perfectly serious; the danger I am contemplating is the one military danger to which we are exposed. I yield to no one in admiration of our Navy: but no navy is invincible, and it must be recollected that no fleet of ours has ever fought, as such, a battle on blue water against an equal antagonist as anxious to fight as we and as well armed. Under these conditions, our Navy has still its spurs to win. I have no doubt it will win them, but let us be ready ashore as well as afloat."

That the bogey of "militarism" sometimes prompts well-meaning persons to do or to say very absurd things, is shown by the following extract from an address delivered by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, of Boston, before a recent convention of women in Chicago: "Above all things let me urge you mothers not to allow your children to play with tin soldiers and toy cannon. Why should you permit the boy who you hope will become a fine and gentle man to pretend that he is killing people and to cut whole platoons of infantry at one volley? Do not, I beg of you, let the children mimic this ghastly business of violent death. I do not disapprove of drums or bugles or other military paraphernalia which can be used without indulging in make-believe warfare. But the pretended battles of tin soldiers throw the glamor of romance about war for the child and warps his imagination." Manifestly Mrs. Mead should not have stopped where she did. As a matter of consistency she ought to have warned her hearers not to allow their boys to play with toy fire engines lest the youngsters grow up to be incendiaries, nor with toy locomotives, lest the lads develop into railway wreckers. Mrs. Mead is one of those excellent ladies whose ignorance of practical matters gives a farcical character to their aspirations for reform, and she is the wife of the Boston publisher who hoped to put an end to war by the distribution of the utterly absurd publication of Bloch, which has been so thoroughly discredited by warlike experiences, since its publication. One of this class of sentimentalists seriously suggested at a conference on arbitration that all allusions to war should be eliminated from the books put into the hands of boys. A clergyman present thereupon pointed out that this work of emendation should include the Bible, and he proposed, instead of this, that this good lady and other members of her sex should devote themselves to furnishing the world with a new breed of boys.

In a letter from Havana, where Capt. William W. Quinton, Med. Dept., U.S.A., is stationed, a correspondent signing "P. B. Quinton" makes an earnest and sensible protest against the law which forbids inter-State railroads to grant special passenger rates to Army officers and their families. After pointing out the disparity between the pay and the unavoidable expenses to which officers are subjected, this correspondent says: "Army people are constantly called upon by the Government to move. There is at least one regiment in Cuba to-day which has had since 1898 but two years of home service, against six years foreign service, mainly in the Philippine Islands. Scarcely home a year, it was sent to Cuba, and will undoubtedly be kept there two years. This has meant for many families a separation, which threatens to prolong itself because of the great expense incident to transporting families to Cuba and the prohibitive cost of living in the island. Usually it is cheaper for a family to keep together, but in this case it costs less to run two establishments than to attempt to maintain a family in Cuba. The Army people are asked usurious rates for everything in the island, with one exception. They can secure half-rates over the Cuban railroad, but as soon as Cuba becomes an integral part of the United States even this privilege, I suppose, will be taken away."

This question of transportation came up during the Senate debate on the Army Appropriation bill on Feb. 9, and Mr. McCumber made a sarcastic speech, in the course of which he said: "Mr. President, my heart bleeds equally with that of the Senator (Mr. Warren) as I see the poor military man go down with his wife and his family in his

carriage to the depot. As I see the footman alight to help them out, my heart bleeds for them to think that they must pay just the same prices as other citizens; that they must pay just the same as the poor fellow of the sod shanty in my own State, who is attempting to make a living. My heart is as sympathetic for them as is that of the Senator from Wyoming. But while I am giving this aristocracy that we are building up in this country my heartfelt sympathy, I do not feel that the fellow out in the sod shanty should pay the difference; and, if he should happen to want to come East should be compelled to make up the difference between the half-rate and the full-rate for the benefit of these down-trodden people." Senator McCumber's picture of the military officer and his family being accompanied to the station by their private footman is fantastic and amusing. The idea that the average pay of Army officers permits of any such extravagance is so grotesque that Mr. McCumber must have laughed himself into a perspiration when it entered his mind. There are officers in the Army who, through inheritance or in other honorable ways, have acquired incomes in addition to their pay, but their number is small, and to accept their standard of living as possible in the case of others who have to depend upon their pay alone is both absurd and unjust. Should the President sign the bill recently adopted by both branches of Congress Senator McCumber will receive a fifty per cent. increase of pay at a single clip. Give the Army a similar increase and there will be no more importunities for reduced passenger rates from the railroads.

division engineer, with supervision over the Colon, Chagres and La Boca Divisions, appointed principal assistant engineer, vice Ripley, promoted, was for several years an employee of the Mississippi River Commission, first in the surveying department, and later in connection with the dredging fleet. He was for a time in full charge of all dredges and operations from Cairo to New Orleans. Mr. Maltby has been with the Commission since March 13, 1905. William Gerrig, division commander, transferred from the La Boca Division to the Colon and Chagres Divisions, vice Maltby, promoted, and W. C. Comber, resident engineer, appointed division engineer in charge of the La Boca Division, vice Gerrig, transferred before being connected with the canal work, were also prominent engineers in the employ of the Mississippi River Commission.

Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 8th U.S. Cav., A.D.C. to Major General Weston, U.S.A., and Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of Luzon, in his annual report of small arms firing in that department for 1906, says in part: "Attention is invited to the fact that throughout this department the rainy season cannot be said to have terminated before Nov. 1. As a rule the target ranges are impracticable for firing before Nov. 15, and as repairs are generally required it is very likely to be Dec. 1 before troops can commence their supplementary practice. This virtually brings the supplementary practice just prior to the commencing of the regular target practice for the succeeding year. It is contemplated that the supplementary practice should be as near as possible midway between the two regular practice seasons. If the supplementary practice were held during the month of June, it would seldom be interfered with by the early rains, the target ranges would be in fit condition for use from the past season, and the further object of bringing the supplementary practice as nearly as possible midway between the two seasons would be accomplished to a greater extent than is the case where the supplementary season is held subsequent to the rains. From the accompanying report it will be noted that the general figure of merit of the Department is 52.1, which is a very satisfactory improvement over that for the season 1905, viz., 46.2."

Many pay officers have been somewhat exercised over disallowances in their reconciling statements of amounts paid on account of mounted pay under the decision of the Comptroller in the Stevens case. It seems that a way has been offered to escape the necessity of refunding until the whole question shall be decided by the Supreme Court. In three cases in which officers had disallowances of this kind in their statements, the attorneys, Messrs. George A. and William B. King, took appeals to the Comptroller. These appeals have not been decided, but it is understood that possibly the same action will be taken in these cases as was taken with the passed assistant surgeons in the advance opinion of the Comptroller to Paymaster Merriam last September. By this decision all payments of this kind were suspended and the Comptroller decided that it was not necessary to refund. This, however, applied only to officers of the Medical Corps. In any event, if the Comptroller does not take this action, the appeals will, upon request of the officers, be suspended to await the final decision of the Supreme Court in the Farenholz case, now on appeal. As soon as that case is decided, the motion for a new trial in the Stevens case will be brought up and it will then be determined whether pay officers will be allowed to keep the mounted pay already received, or be allowed to refund it.

Inasmuch as Mr. Poulton Bigelow, in continuation of his criticisms upon the management of the Panama Canal project, declares that the so-called Colon reservoir is "a pure fake," and that he walked across the bottom of this supposed lake last spring without even getting his feet wet, it is worth while to recall what was said about that reservoir by President Roosevelt in his recent canal message to Congress. It follows: "One of the most amusing (as well as dishonest) attacks made upon the Commission was in connection with this reservoir. The writer in question usually confined himself to vague general mendacity; but in this case he specifically stated that there was no water in the vicinity fit for a reservoir (I drank it, and it was excellent), and that this particular reservoir would never hold water anyway. Accompanying this message is a photograph of the reservoir as I myself saw it, and as it has been in existence ever since the article in question was published. With typical American humor, the engineering corps still at work at the reservoir have christened a large boat which is now used on the reservoir by the name of the individual who thus denied the possibility of the reservoir's existence."

The following was the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Feb. 1, 1907: Battleships—Nebraska, 93.78; Vermont, 99; Kansas, 97.4; Minnesota, 99; Mississippi, 71.72; Idaho, 67.87; New Hampshire, 61.8; South Carolina, 6.32; Michigan, 5.9. Armored cruisers—California, 97.8; South Dakota, 95.2; North Carolina, 71.56; Montana, 66.05. Protected cruisers—Milwaukee, 99.96. Training ships—Cumberland, 90.9; Intrepid, Jan. 1, 100. Scout cruisers—Chester, 64.18; Birmingham, 59. Submarine torpedo-boats—No. 9, 91; No. 10, 89.1; No. 11, 92.5; No. 12, 88.5.

ARE OUR BULLETS HEAVY ENOUGH?

The humanitarians urge that it is better to put an enemy out of action by disabling him than it is to kill him. Lieutenant J. C. Ayres discussed the theoretical rifle, calibers of small-arms, in Vol. VII, note 233, *Ordnance Memoranda*, in 1883. In 1892 it was determined that the rifle used in the U.S. Army should be of caliber .30 inch and projectile 220 grains. Further, that the caliber of the new Army revolver should be .38 inch, thus displacing the caliber .45. Some officers in our Service considered the reduced calibers too small for the bullet considered, and, for reasons disconnected with the effect of the bullet after impact with parts of the living human body, these officers requested the supercession of the caliber .45. In July, 1892, arrangements were made with the Army Medical Department to test the effect of the .30 caliber bullet upon animal tissue and bone. These experiments were conducted by Asst. Surg. Louis A. La Garde, with whom Lieutenant J. Walker Benét, O.D., was associated for the purpose of arranging the ballistic conditions of the frings, effects of the bullet, etc. It was the object of the experiments to compare the effect of bullets of large and of small caliber upon the same parts of the human body at various ranges up to and including 2,000 yards. The arms used were the .45 caliber Springfield rifle and the experimental .30 caliber Springfield rifle, using the ammunition of and leaving the same ballistic qualities as the magazine rifle, model 1892. The objects to be fired at were placed at short range and reduced charges were determined for the rifle to obtain the striking velocity of bullet incident to actual ranges simulated.

The cartridge for the service .45 caliber Springfield rifle contained a charge of 69 grains of black powder and a hard lead bullet cannelured and lubricated in the cannelures, weighing 500 grains. For the experimental .30 caliber Springfield rifle the charge was 37 grains Wetteren smokeless powder, the bullet being of hard lead with German silver jacket, without cannelures or lubricant.

It was thought that the results obtained by the use of reduced charges might be considered as fair approximates to the actual results in the neighborhood of those simulated. In similar experiments abroad, reduced charges, giving at some selected distance the same striking velocity that the bullet possesses at the required range, have been employed. Of course when the selected distance is a short one the bullet strikes nearly horizontally instead of at an angle, which may be considered if the range is a short one; the velocity of rotation is also not the same as at the actual range. With very small reduced charges the bullets do not always take the rifle properly, especially when the twist is a quick one, and strike side on or tumble. When it is desired to compare the effects of two different models of bullet upon the same parts of the human body, and when the number of cadavers available for the experiments is very limited, the use of reduced charges cannot be avoided.

The ranges simulated with reduced charges were the following: 2,000, 1,500, 1,200, 800, 500, 350, 250, 150 and 100 yards. It was found impossible to simulate the remaining velocity at greater ranges than 2,000 yards, with the small caliber rifle having a quick twist. Irregularity was found at 2,000 yards as regards velocities. Occasionally the bullet would not be driven out of the bore or would strike side on. The methods of determining the charges to be used were based on Ingalls's Exterior Ballistics and the use of two Le Boulençé chronographs. In computing the remaining velocities and striking energies with the initial velocity obtained with the .30-caliber bullet it was determined that its striking energy was greater than that of the .45-caliber bullet for the first 100 yards, after which it became and continued less; also that a caliber .30 bullet to have the same ballistic sufficient as the .45 caliber should weigh about 222 grains.

The experiments were all conducted in the proof house firing gallery, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. The cadaver to be fired at was placed at a distance of 53 feet from the muzzle of the gun, except for the 1,500 and 2,000 yard ranges, where, for reasons given, the velocities were determined at 28 feet from the muzzle.

A tackle, attached to the roof beams, allowed the cadaver to be traversed so as to bring the portion desired to be struck into proper position, and a number of barrels filled with sawdust, placed one behind the other, enabled the bullet to be recovered without suffering deformation other than that received in traversing the part struck. The bullets used were stamped on the bottom with a distinctive letter or number for purposes of identification. The portions hit included ankle, arm, femur, forehead, hip joint, humerus, knee, pelvic bones, skull, shoulder, thigh, tibia, A very exhaustive technical examination was made by the surgeon. Bullets which had made characteristic wounds, both ordinary and deformed, also the bones, were photographed. Comparisons of wounds inflicted by the two bullets were made, including perforations, contusions, tendons, etc.

As regards the nature of wounds produced, it was found that their severity, at short ranges, with the small caliber was much less and that the severity at short ranges with the small caliber was further lessened by using a bullet which will be seldom or never deformed at the highest striking velocities against the hardest human bones. Some nickelized steel-jacketed bullets were not deformed, often penetrating sand and hard oak, while the German silver-sheathed bullet was broken up completely.

Omitting explosive effect on bones, subcutaneous effects, shatterings, splinterings, perforations, rupturing, traumatic "oyer" channels, tissues, walls, teguments and other medical phenomena, it was found that by the substitution of the small caliber bullet for the .45 caliber, the severity of the wounds inflicted was greatly lessened, hence on humanitarian grounds the change to reduced caliber was greatly to be desired. Further, that the severity of wounds at short ranges would be further lessened by the adoption of a small caliber projectile, or bullet, seldom or never deformable at the highest striking velocities against the hardest human bones, that a bullet to fulfil these conditions should be furnished with a steel jacket.

The stopping effect of a bullet, or the shock produced by it, seems to depend on the loss of energy experienced by the bullet in its passage through the body. Thus a bullet which does not deform will often have less stopping effect than one with less striking energy which deforms considerably, perhaps mushrooms, and emerges from the body with a considerable loss of energy. Especially will this be so of flesh wounds. When a bone is struck and the bullet jacket wholly or partially stripped off, and sometimes when a clear perforation is made, it may be assumed that the shock will be sufficient to per-

manently disable the man struck. With flesh wounds it is otherwise.

It is safe to say that the stopping effect of the .30-caliber bullet is less than that of the .45 caliber, except, perhaps, at very short ranges, unless the bullet is much deformed in striking. An undeformable bullet will have less stopping effect than deformable one. This inferiority makes the bullet less efficient in this connection at short ranges, including revolver ranges. The undeformable bullet is superior on the score of humanity, but has less stopping power than the one which mushrooms, deforms or breaks up on striking. It should not be retained in our military service on the score of humanity when found lacking in this important requisite. No decrease in weight, shape or diameter of bullet should be deliberately entertained by soldiers when it has been demonstrated that the small projectile is inadequate to perform its highest function.

A bullet which will not be deformed is preferable on account of its penetrative powers and ability to wound several, instead of one, man. It is significant that experiments with a smaller and higher bullet are taken up at this time in common with the tendency to change the shape of the point of the bullet and lengthen it. The advocates of reduced caliber derive encouragement from these efforts. The question of the wound produced and whether it will compel a man, when fairly struck, to leave the line of battle must have an important influence in deciding upon the minimum limit of caliber and reduced weight of bullet adapted to warfare. It being best to use a bullet that will not be readily deformed, a caliber and weight of bullet sufficient to produce a serious shock in penetrating the body, should be maintained.

The experiments at Frankford Arsenal resolve themselves into two groups, viz., those from 50 to 200 yards and those from 300 to 2,000 yards. The report upon them says: "The first group comprises those injuries which, when a bone is struck, resemble in appearance those of an explosive character; the part is always pounded, fragments are frequently carried out through the wound of exit, which is commonly converted into a gaping orifice; the muscles are pulped and, in fact, the limb mangled and damaged beyond repair."

"If the bullet simply passes through muscle it practically creates no damage of any importance unless it strikes an artery, which, large or small, are cut as with a knife, causing hemorrhage; but because of the small size of the bullet the blood vessels and nerves stand a better chance of escape than they did with the larger bullet. If a savage were hit in the fleshy part of the thigh with the small-caliber bullet it could not be expected to have any stopping effect on him unless the main artery of the limb were opened, and even in this condition he could travel some little distance before falling, but let that man be hit on any of the long bones of the leg and his progress is at an end. On the other hand, if he were hit in the upper extremity (speaking of a savage) there would probably be nothing to stop him in a smashed shoulder or a pulped elbow, because, like the horse, he apparently does not suffer from shock, and he still has the use of a pair of legs and an upper extremity; or if he were shot through the chest by a bullet no larger than a pencil, it goes clean through him, touches, we will say, nothing of vital importance, and he remains a dangerous man for some time to come."

"In savage rushes the lower extremities should be the chief target aimed at; no man can travel with one of the bones of his legs in fragments. In dealing with a civilized foe the shock of a simple flesh wound would probably be enough for most men, and afford them a good excuse for leaving the fighting line, and certainly non-fatal wound in the chest would cause a gap in the ranks. The question of shock is there infinitely more urgent than the wound."

"In considering the nature of the injuries inflicted on bones at distances between 300 and 1,000 yards, it is clear that they have a tendency to resolve themselves into (1) comminuted fractures and pulverizing of the resisting parts of bones, and (2) comparatively clean holes in the non-resisting regions, such as the extremities of the bones; it is evident that a wound near a joint may be much less dangerous than one some distance from it, which is in reality a surgical paradox."

FILLING ARTILLERY VACANCIES.

A highly important opinion has been rendered by the Judge Advocate General of the Army with regard to the recent Artillery Reorganization Act. This has been approved by the Secretary of War and, in accordance with the views expressed by Judge Advocate General Davis, the various division commanders have been telegraphed to ascertain the number of second lieutenants of Cavalry and Infantry stationed in their commands, who desire to take the competitive examination to fill the forty-three vacancies which will still exist in the grade of first lieutenant of the Artillery after all of the second lieutenants of that arm have been promoted. It is the present intention to fill these forty-three vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant before the successful candidates for commissions as second lieutenants in the Artillery Corps, who recently were examined at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from among enlisted men and civilians, are commissioned.

Judge Advocate General Davis was called upon to express an opinion upon the question as to whether the vacancies in the Coast and Field Artillery, created by the Artillery Act of Jan. 25, 1907, can be filled by the appointment of second lieutenants of the line of the Army upon competitive examination. Sec. 10 of that act is applicable to this matter. It reads as follows:

That all vacancies created or caused by this act which can be filled by promotion of officers now in the Artillery Corps, shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, subject to examination as now prescribed by law. Of the vacancies created or caused by this act which cannot be filled by promotion of officers now in the Artillery Corps, one-fifth in each branch shall be filled in each fiscal year until the total number of officers herein provided for shall have been attained. The vacancies remaining in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by appointment in the following order: First, of graduates of the United States Military Academy; second, of enlisted men whose fitness for advancement shall have been determined by competitive examination; third, of candidates from civil life; and all such appointments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of existing law.

In all there will be 206 vacancies in the Artillery which cannot be filled by the promotion of officers now in the Artillery Corps. Forty-three of these are vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant and 233 are vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant. In accordance with Sec. 10 of the Artillery Act, quoted above, it is held at the War Department that it is competent for the President to fill

50 vacancies in the Coast and Field Artillery during the current fiscal year. Of these 50 vacancies 43 are in the grade of first lieutenant and 16 in the grade of second lieutenant. These, it is held, can be filled prior to June 30, 1907. After reciting these facts in his opinion, Judge Advocate General Davis says:

"In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, that is, after July 1, 1907, 50 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant can be filled, and the last clause of the section above cited, prescribes the manner in which they shall be filled. But, save as to the manner in which second lieutenants shall be selected and appointed, the act under examination contains no restriction upon the appointing power, and is silent as to the manner in which the 43 vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant shall be filled. These vacancies are, in point of fact, original vacancies, and, as such, must be filled by an exercise of the appointing power. As they exist in the grade of first lieutenant, they cannot be filled by the transfer of second lieutenants of the line, for transfers can only be effective in the same grade. If it were attempted to transfer first lieutenants of the Cavalry and Infantry, the transfer would have to be accomplished in the form of an exercise of the appointing power, as the power of the Executive to transfer officers from one organization to another is, in the operation of the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, and of Paragraphs 47 and 48 of the Army Regulations, restricted to officers of the same arm of the Service.

Bearing in mind that the vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Coast and Field Artillery are original vacancies and must be filled by an exercise of the appointing power, the question arises, How can they be filled? It is suggested by the Chief of Artillery that they be filled by lieutenants of the Cavalry and Infantry who shall undergo a competitive examination to determine their fitness for advancement. I see no legal objection to this as all the incidents are clearly within the appointing power of the President. It is conceded that some time would be consumed in the particular manner in which it is suggested that the appointing power be exercised, but time is not an essential incident in the exercise of the appointing power, not being restricted in that regard either by the Constitution or by enactments of Congress in furtherance thereof. If it be decided by the President to fill the vacancies created or caused by the act in the grade of first lieutenant by the selection of lieutenants of other branches of the line, such vacancies will constitute a class apart, and, being original vacancies, cannot be regarded as casual vacancies occurring in the grade of first lieutenant, which are required to be filled by promotion, after examination, by the Act of Oct. 1, 1890.

"I understand that there are nine non-commissioned officers and civilians who have successfully passed the competitive examinations for appointment to the grade of lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, and, having conformed to the conditions precedent which are established in Sec. 3 of the Act of July 30, 1892, they are now entitled to appointment to the grade of lieutenant in the Artillery arm of the Service. Not being 'now' in the Artillery Corps, they are not entitled to advancement to the grade of first lieutenant, but, as has been said, they are entitled to be appointed to the grade of second lieutenant in the Coast or Field Artillery.

"If, in the execution of the statute, the President decides to fill the original vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant by appointment from second lieutenants in the Cavalry and Infantry, such a method of appointment will fall within the Constitutional appointing power and a right of promotion to such original vacancies will not accrue in behalf of the senior of the nine second lieutenants; nor will any right of promotion accrue in his behalf until a casual vacancy shall occur in the next higher grade in the branch of the Artillery Service to which he is appointed. Prior to the accruing of such vacancy, it is the duty of the Executive, in the operation of the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, to cause all of these officers, or such as are likely to be advanced within reasonable time, to be examined with a view to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant. As they are entitled to a reasonable time for preparation for such examination, the dates for their examinations should be fixed a sufficient time in advance to enable them to prepare themselves for the examination, which is prescribed by the Act of Oct. 1, 1890."

CHARACTER OF THE SOLDIER.

This splendid tribute to the character of the real soldier is an extract from the introduction, by Frederic Masson, to the "Memoirs of the Count de Castrie":

"Whence comes this strange power of the soldier? Does it suffice for him to don a uniform and learn the use of arms? Certainly not. The men who during the first days of the national war fled at the first shot, shouting that they were betrayed, and excused their own treachery by massacring their leaders, wore uniforms and knew how to load their guns. So, too, did the men of the Paris Requisition, whose path may be tracked by the bodies of the women they murdered and the buildings they burned down. It is not the uniform that makes the soldier; it is not even military training, but the Service itself, the habit of discipline, that which the poet Alfred de Vigny has so aptly called 'military servitude.'

"A company of regular soldiers is a condensed and multiple force, yielding the maximum effect with the minimum effort, impelled by training to move mechanically, enabled by habit to make light of distance and difficulty, accustomed only to satisfy their material needs when occasion offers. It is an agglomeration of men, of which every individual bears within himself so lofty an idea of the nation to which he belongs that will not admit it has an equal; of which each man is convinced that the collective honor of the regiment is his own; of which each member, penetrated by the religion of the flag, brings all his intelligence, all his knowledge, all his physical force to bear, in order to ensure its triumph, and without hesitation or argument, gives his life for it by an irrational, almost mechanical, impulse.

"The body has but one brain, which transmits its orders to every member by the motive power of the superior and non-commissioned officers. When entering upon a common action, each unit of which it is composed—with the exception of the commander-in-chief—renounces every thought, and even an individual conscience. If the action is scattered, each man resumes for the moment his autonomy and the exercise of his faculties, but is so deeply penetrated by the common sentiment that he is guided by it all the same, and takes part in an idea which he never conceived, which has never been confided to him, but which he is compelled to carry out by some external force. The members of this body unite or dis-unite at a sign, without ceasing to collaborate in the work for which they have been formed.

"Everything that checks the enthusiasm of other men is decked out for the soldier in a magic of attire which attracts him and carries him away. To be wounded, to

die—is glory; and for this glory and two-pence a day—which he does not receive—he lets himself be killed.

"Can such conduct, physical or moral, be acquired at twenty-four hours' notice? Does a man in donning a uniform and making certain movements in unison become initiated in the sacred mystery of the cult of the flag, in its ultimate expression? Can he be taught the honor of the regiment in twenty lessons; and even if he knew beforehand how to keep in step, to run lightly, to shoot blank cartridge and furnish his accoutrements, would he have learned to scorn death? In a few days it is possible to turn out a dummy soldier, a thing which seems to march, and even to fight; by massing a quantity of these dummies, a most reassuring figure can be made on paper, but it is only a figure, not a body.

"To create a soldier spirit, month upon month, and year upon year are needed. He must be animated by discipline and kept continually under the apprehension of a dishonored death; he must be exalted by the pursuit of that kind of honor which bears witness forever in favor of him who acquires it, assures him the respect of his fellow-citizens, and admits him to the elite of the nation, and distinguishes him, beyond mistake, from those who, being enriched by trade, can purchase for gold all but those things which can only be bought by blood. He must be trained to perpetual renunciation, and in order to keep burning in his heart the sole cult of the flag and subdue all human affections, filial, paternal, or conjugal, he must continually be fed upon national pride, the assurance of his glory, and the contemptuous hatred of his enemies. The only conqueror is the man who believes himself invincible.

"Being what he is, what does he care for party squabbles? Devoted to his duty—to defend and bear his flag to victory—will he obey those who take part in base intrigues with the foreigner, or those who have 'made a compact with death' rather than yield to him? Perhaps he is the dupe of high-sounding words; but these words are noble as his own spirit, and in dying for them, he proves his faith. A nameless hero, he makes his revolution—abject from so many points of view—a thing sub-lime."

WHAT WEST POINT DOES.

We made an extract last week from the lecture delivered by Colonel Larned, of the Military Academy, at the Cooper Institute, New York. Colonel Larned further said:

"West Point's motive force is coercive, there is an irresistible 'must' making for professional righteousness behind every act of a cadet's career which during four years of the most impressionable period of his life is in countless different ways leaving a formative impression upon his character development. To-day higher education seems as a rule to concern itself no whit about anything but intellectual development or its technical applications, and its processes are mainly for culture or gain. Whatever influence is exerted upon moral, social, disciplinary or physical development is incidental, sporadic and feeble. Character is the essential meaning, in the last analysis, of every attempt I have seen to define education; and yet the practical mechanism by which education generally operates appears to me an exceedingly poor device to secure its development in its highest conception.

"What West Point does for its cadets is precisely this: It takes its youth at the critical period of growth; it isolates them completely for nearly four years from the atmosphere of commercialism; it provides absorbing employment for both mental and physical activities; it surrounds them with exacting responsibilities, high standards, and uncompromising traditions of honor and integrity; and it demands a rigid accountability for every moment of their time and every voluntary action. It offers them the inducement of an honorable career and sufficient competence as a reward of success; and it has imperative authority for the enforcement of its conditions and restraints.

"Unlike other institutions of higher education, West Point cannot be indifferent to the general performance of its students. It exacts of every individual rigid conformity to its standard and its maximum standard of proficiency in every branch of study taught in its curriculum."

INEQUALITY IN CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the enlisted men of the Coast Artillery on account of the piecemeal issue of the new uniform, without allowing a full compensation for what they have expended in equipping themselves with the old uniform, particularly so with men that enlisted before General Orders Nos. 103 and 122, War Department, 1904, took effect.

To illustrate: Private A enlisted in Co. X, C.A., June 15, 1904, his clothing account amounting to \$141.95. Private B enlisted in Co. Z, C.A., July 12, 1904, his clothing account amounting to \$183.11. A difference of \$21.16 in the allowance of these two men that enlisted within a month of each other.

A, who enlisted on June 15, 1904, draws everything he was told he needed, which amounted to \$58. On the 30th of June he was given his first six months' allowance, \$56.57, and consequently had to pay \$1.43 for clothing out of his first pay. In September, that year, he was issued two new style caps, one breast cord, two collar letters, and two collar ornaments, the total cost of which was \$3.30. He now had to discard the two caps he had previously drawn as they were no longer uniform.

B, who enlisted on July 12, 1904, drew the same amount of clothing A did, except the two old style caps, but as some of the clothing had been reduced in price, he paid only \$51.53 for what A paid \$58, saving on the difference in price \$2.15 on the overcoat, \$1.94 on two blouses, \$1.02 on two D.B. shirts, and \$1.36 on the two caps. On December 31 B got his first six months' allowance, which was \$77.16, where A's was \$56.57, so that there was due B \$27.06 for clothing, where A had paid \$1.43 to the United States, and both had drawn the same amount of clothing.

A, during his enlistment, discarded on account of the change in uniform, two caps, two hats, four hat numbers (brass), and one overcoat, costing altogether \$13.11. For one hat he was given an allowance of \$1.16, and on turning in the overcoat he was allowed \$6.44, so that the loss to him for the clothing he discarded was \$5.51. He drew of the new uniform, two caps, two hats, four hat numbers (bronze), one overcoat, one breast cord, two collar letters, two collar ornaments, costing \$25.27. His clothing allowance covered only \$13.11 of this, so that his loss from change in uniform is \$17.67.

In September, 1904, the new style caps, breast cord, collar letters and collar ornaments were issued, the total

cost of which was \$3.30. For this A received no allowance. In April, 1905, the new style hats were issued, an allowance of \$1.16 was given on one hat, so that in order to be equipped with two hats which each one needed, one for guard and inspections, and one for Artillery drills and fatigue, there was an expense of \$3.88. In December, 1906, they were equipped with the olive drab overcoat, and those that had drawn a blue overcoat during current enlistment were allowed \$6.44 (it cost A \$8.59, as he drew his before July 12, 1904), another expense of \$2.05. So that A during his enlistment has been put to an expense of \$17.67 on account of the change of uniform, and if he had his overcoat tailor made, not drawn, his loss would be \$24.11, besides his allowance being \$21.16 smaller than the man that enlisted less than a month later.

Another man enlisted in July, 1902, and in September, 1904, was obliged to draw part of the new uniform prescribed for Coast Artillery by G.O. 122, W.D., 1904, which amounted to \$3.30, had the allowance of his last six months reduced by twenty-four cents. The clothing allowance given in G.O. 95, A.G.O., 1903, was increased by \$32.85 for men that had drawn the old uniform and were required to draw the new uniform during same enlistment (Par. 2, G.O. 57, W.D., 1903). Later this amount was changed to \$25.39 for men that did not get the benefit of the allowance for the first six months as provided by G.O. 122, W.D., 1904, and for those men that did get the benefit of said allowance to \$13.73. But on account of the piecemeal issue of the new uniform to the Coast Artillery, men serving in that branch of the Service have been unable to get credited with any of the above amounts.

THE SQUARE DEAL."

A correspondent, who has read "Fort Sam Houston's" proposition to convene a board for the determination of assignments to the Field Artillery, approves the idea as a whole, but suggests that it will result in complications, for which he suggests a remedy as follows:

Let the "block system" prevail, and if the lot falls to a colonel or lieutenant colonel, who does not prefer the Field Artillery, he may effect a transfer, and, if not, his time of active service will be short. The new system will take a few years to settle itself, and by that time the present majors will become the colonels and lieutenant colonels. Of the grade of major, there will be but twelve, as compared to the forty-five majors of sea coast. With eighteen majors (a more just proportion), but few would be disappointed, and perhaps all of the applicants would have realized their aspirations.

Our correspondent says: "It requires no elaborate explanation or reasoning to convince anyone that it is just here that most, if not all, of the difficulty rests, and why? Simply this: Under the policy of General Randolph, which was extended by General Story, the captains of Artillery, on application, were selected according to rank, experience and fitness, and through no fault of their own they are now rushed into a more restricted field of assignment, and about one-half of them must be left out in the new deal and go back to the sea coast, where they have had but little, if any, experience.

"How shall this unfortunate state of things be remedied? Measurably, in this way: Present the case in its just light to some of the colonels who can retire as brigadiers, under the law, and promote all major aspirants to the grade of lieutenant colonel. Next, assign not less than three majors, who will certainly be in the Field Artillery, to the Staff Departments, as a temporary expedient, for a year or so, and in this manner increase the chances for assignment of the qualified new majors to the Field Artillery. Then apply the block system and select principals and alternates in each block. After all the principals are assigned, determine by lot the selection from the alternates to make up the full complement of say, fifteen majors of Field, including the staff details. The disappointed ones will see the fairness of such arrangement more particularly if the matter is placed in the hands of a board, such as "Sam Houston" suggests. There will be trouble in arranging for captains and lieutenants under the block system."

WHO HIT THE BULLSEYE?

Here is a puzzle which London Sketch has propounded: Four crack shots at Puddleybury competed for the annual Pewter pot trophy. They were allowed six shots each. Encircling the bullseye were eight rings. The bullseye counts 100, the ring next to it 50, the next 25, then 20, 10, 5, 3, 2 and 1.

Now Jones scored 196, Brown 193, Robinson 121 and Macpherson 106. The curious puzzle is to discover from these facts and from the twenty-four actual hits recorded on the target, who hit the bullseye.

It is known that the only hit that scored 3 was made by Brown. The outer or eighth ring was hit six times. The 2 ring was hit once, likewise the 3, as stated. The 5 ring was punctured twice, the 10 ring once, the 20 ring three times, the 25 ring once. The 50 ring scored 8 shots.

And we know that one bullet pierced the bullseye. The great question is, which of the crack shots hit the bullseye?

[There may be several methods of solving this problem, but we give on page 687 of this issue a solution of our own which we believe at least arrives at the only correct answer. It may interest some of our readers to have a try at the problem before seeing the solution, which is therefore placed on another page.—ED. A. AND N. J.]

BILLS TO INCREASE ARMY PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Enclosed is a list showing present rate of pay, the rate of pay carried by the Dick-Capron bill, the rate of pay carried by the Calderhead bill and the comparative difference in favor of one or the other. Organized efforts are being solicited to bring Mr. Calderhead's bill mentioned above to the notice of Senators and Representatives for their favorable action, and while such action is fully appreciated and the spirit which prompts it is gratifying to all and with proper apologies to all concerned, it is desired to place before your readers the list mentioned, so they may see the relative advantages of both bills.

A comparison of the two bills shows, that in the grade of major, captain mounted, color sergeant, battalion N.C. staff, first sergeants and corporals of engineers, ordnance and signal corps, the pay carried by both bills would be the same; that in the grade of captain not mounted, sergeants and corporals of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, there is an increase of forty dollars, \$2.40 and \$2 respectively, in favor of Mr. Calderhead's bill; with these exceptions, the increase for each grade proposed by the

Dick-Capron bill is larger than that of Mr. Calderhead's, and it is believed, for this reason, if generally known, the former would be more acceptable to the Army at large than the latter.

It is fully appreciated that any increase, no matter how small, would be gladly received by the Army and as an argument for legislation at this time increasing the Army's pay it is cited that the present rate of pay was established in 1870, thirty-six years ago, indicating that legislation of this nature is difficult to obtain. With that in view, and the future as well as the present cost of living, it seems but fair that the Army should receive the benefit of as large an increase as can consistently be hoped for.

The increase carried by the Dick-Capron bill is generally believed to be sufficient, though the rate of pay for first sergeant could be made considerably higher, fifty dollars per month, and greatly benefit the Service thereby. Should the sponsors for the Dick-Capron bill have their attention called to the instances mentioned above, i.e., the captain, not mounted, and sergeants and corporals of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, it may be that their bill could be amended accordingly and thus in each and every grade made more favorable than the bill of Mr. Calderhead.

X, present rate of pay; Y, pay carried by Dick bill; Z, pay carried by Calderhead's; D, difference in favor of Dick bill; C, in favor of Calderhead bill.

	Rank.	X	Y	Z	D
General		\$13,500	\$16,200	\$13,500	\$2,700
Lieut. general		11,000	13,200	11,000	D. 2,200
Major general		7,500	9,000	8,000	D. 1,000
Brig. general		5,500	6,600	6,000	D. 600
Colonel		3,500	4,200	4,000	D. 200
Lieut. colonel		3,000	3,600	3,500	D. 100
Major		2,500	3,000	3,000	0
Captain, mid.		2,000	2,400	2,400	0
Captain, not mid.		1,800	2,160	2,200	C. 40
Batt. squad. adjt.		1,800	2,160	0	
1st Lieut. mid.		1,600	1,920	1,800	D. 120
1st Lieut. not mid.		1,500	1,800	1,700	D. 100
Batt. squad. Q.M.		1,600	1,920	0	
2d Lieut. mid.		1,500	1,800	1,700	D. 100
2d Lieut. not mid.		1,400	1,680	1,600	D. 80

Monthly.

	Rank.	X	Y	Z	D
Batt. sgt. maj. & Q.M. sgt. engr.		\$36	\$43.20	\$42	D. \$1.20
Regt. N.C. staff		34	40.80	38	D. 2.80
Color sgt. and batt. N.C.S.		25	30.00	30	0
Sgt. 1st cl. Sig. Corps.		45	54.00	45	D. 9.00
1st sergts.		25	30.00	30	0
Corpl. eng. ord. and sig.		20	24.00	24	0
Cook, eng. ord. and sig.		20	24.00	20	D. 4.00
Privates, eng. ord. and sig.		17	20.40	20	D. 4.00
Sergts., Art. Cav. and Inf.		18	21.60	24	C. 2.40
Cooks, Art. Cav. and Inf.		18	21.60	20	D. 1.60
Corpl., Art. Cav. and Inf.		15	18.00	20	C. 2.00
Carr. bklas., Art. Cav. and Inf.		15	18.00	18	0
Wagoner, Art. Cav. and Inf.		14	16.80	15	D. 1.80
Privates		13	15.60	15	D. 1.60

The above list does not include all of the enlisted concerned, but enough to show the comparison of the two bills.

BLOCK IN THE MARINE CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Up to and including the year 1914, the following retirements will occur in the Marine Corps, by age: Brig. Gen. G. F. Elliott, Nov. 30, 1910; Col. G. C. Goodloe, paymr., Jan. 31, 1909; Col. A. C. Kelton, June 24, 1910, and Col. P. S. Murphy, July 7, 1914. Certainly a discouraging prospect for the young man entering this branch of the Service, and I am afraid that he will suffer, as the present older officers are suffering (argument put forth in Army and Navy), by having commands of a large size, after years in the lower grades, without experience. But I hope it will be a lesson in the interests of the Service, and the young men of the Marine Corps, and those to enter it, will not be allowed to suffer.

Certainly something should be done. From 1914 until and including 1932 there will be thirty retirements for age, including staff, not averaging two retirements a year. The senior colonel of the line in 1932 will be about fifty-eight years old, the junior major fifty-seven, senior captain fifty-five, junior captain fifty-four, senior first lieutenant fifty, and junior first lieutenant fifty. I might add the ages are approximate, within a year or so of being correct.

One of the causes of this block can be remedied if the Marine Corps is allowed the same proportion of officers to men as the Army and Navy. The Navy, for instance, has nineteen admirals for 33,000 men, the Army a general officer for about same number, the Marine Corps one general officer for eight thousand men, and one officer, including staff corps, for every thirty men, the Navy an officer for about fifteen men, the Army one officer for about twenty men.

Permanent companies of marines would also tend to regulate promotion; companies, peace strength, not to exceed seventy-two men; battleship's maximum detachment; minimum number in company, sixty men, and other ship's detachments to be taken from a branch of the Marine Corps, to be known as the general service. These detachments to be in charge of gunnery sergeants. This would divide the corps at present into 110 companies of seventy-two men each, and about twenty detachments (general service), of sixteen men each.

FIELD.

"THE NAVY MUSICIAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The bills in Congress for the benefit of members of the Services are numerous, but I have never seen one that considers the bandsman in the Navy. There is one thing which every musician ashore and afloat desires and that is, a band uniform, unless the Marine Corps, who are permitted to wear their uniform with Navy buttons, are to be considered an exception. The little tin lyres to denote our rating cost three cents, and when some of us buy good lyres we are made to take them off because they are not regulation. It is up to someone to establish a uniform for the bands in the Navy. Until the bands receive some attention ships of the Navy will continue to be short of musicians. With maybe one exception, there is not a ship in the Atlantic Fleet that has a full band, and the greater number have only from six to ten men. In the Army the band has a band uniform. In the Marine Corps the Marine Band of Washington has a marine uniform, but alas, the Navy band has no uniform; only a borrowed uniform, which it could be made to take off tomorrow if the order from the Marine Corps at Washington came. This is not written by a grumbler, but by one who has been in the Navy over four years.

I hope that someone will see this and help us to get a Navy uniform for a Navy band. MUSICIAN, U.S.N.

The humors of legal interpretation are illustrated in the case of an enlisted man of the Navy, W. G. Crosby. He enlisted in San Francisco, was discharged at Montevideo, Uruguay, and re-enlisted on the U.S.S. Iowa at Montevideo for a second term. Upon his discharge from this second enlistment he claimed mileage at four cents a mile to the place of his original enlistment under the Act of June 29, 1906, which allows it. His claim having been referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury, he decides that "each term of service is to be considered by itself, and upon each discharge on account of expiration of enlistment, the enlisted man is entitled to four cents per mile from the place of discharge to the place of enlistment, for travel in the United States; and that the words 'place of enlistment' as used in said act do not mean place of original enlistment or the place of some former enlistment, but the place of the enlistment from which he is discharged on account of expiration of enlistment at the time his right to said mileage accrues." "I am of opinion that claimant, upon his discharge at Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1906, did not become entitled to mileage from Boston, Mass., to San Francisco, Cal., because the enlistment from which he was discharged at Boston was entered upon at Montevideo, Uruguay. Nor is he entitled to mileage from Boston to Montevideo, for the reason that such travel is not travel in the United States." Thus this unfortunate mariner, because of his crime of re-enlisting in the Navy, is penalized in the sum of nearly \$150. It is plain that this cannot be the intent of the law, the obvious purpose of which is to furnish a man with the means of returning to his home when he leaves the Navy. It is a distinct bar to re-enlistments if as a consequence of such re-enlistment the man is deprived of the mileage to his home which he could obtain if he did not re-enlist. It is important that some way should be found for setting aside this farcical decision which discriminates against the best men of the Navy by reading into the law something which is not written there. The decision was upon an appeal by the Navy Department from the decision of the Auditor. The law interpreted is as follows: Section 1290, Revised Statutes: "Sec. 1290. When a soldier is discharged from the Service, except by way of punishment for an offense, he shall be allowed transportation and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the Service. The Government may furnish the same in kind, but in case it shall not do so, he shall be allowed travel pay and commutation of subsistence for such time as may be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the Service, computed at the rate of one day for every twenty miles." Act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., 555): That hereafter enlisted men, discharged on account of expiration of enlistment, shall receive in lieu of transportation and subsistence, travel allowance of four cents per mile from the place of discharge to the place of enlistment, for travel in the United States."

Judge Advocate General Davis gave an opinion this week on the duty of an officer of the Army who holds, for safe keeping, money belonging to a deserter. Capt. H. P. Wilbur, Art. Corps, received at the pay table on Dec. 10, 1906, the pay for November of Musician William F. Harris, the latter being on duty and not present. Shortly afterwards Captain Wilbur notified Musician Harris of the fact and directed him to come to his quarters and get his money. This Harris failed to do, but deserted on Dec. 15. Captain Wilbur stated that Harris authorized him to pay the amount of \$3 due by the latter to the post exchange, and requested him to hold the balance until he called for it. The Judge Advocate General has held that money received by an officer at the pay table for an enlisted man who is absent, is the property of the Government until it is turned over to the soldier, but that in the case here presented a technical, if not actual, delivery of the pay was made to the soldier at the time he requested Captain Wilbur to hold the money, and that therefore at the time of desertion of Harris the money held by Captain Wilbur was held as deposit from the soldier. It is therefore decided that Captain Wilbur may not make any payments from the money in his hands, which is the property of Musician Harris, but should turn it over to a paymaster as required by Paragraph 115, Army Regulations.

Two magnificent silver trophy cups, to cost \$250 each, will soon be ordered by the Navy Department, to be given to the warships whose teams win at small arms practice in the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets each year. Several weeks ago designs were advertised for and a number of manufacturing jewelers in different parts of the country entered the contest. A board composed of Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Sims and Lieut. R. D. White canvassed the designs submitted and decided upon the one from a Washington firm. The successful jewelers were asked to make a few minor changes in the designs, when the award will be formally granted. The cups are to be about seventeen inches in height, and will hold about fourteen pints each. On each cup will be engraved the name of the fleet, Atlantic or Pacific, followed with the inscription, "Trophy for Excellence in Small Arms Marksmanship." It is expected that by the time the contests are held the Pacific Squadron and the two squadrons comprising the Asiatic Fleet will have been consolidated under the name of Pacific Fleet. The contest for places on the teams of the different ships will soon begin, as each ship will have a team of twelve men. The purpose of the trophy cup is to stimulate interest in small arms work, such as resulted in large gun practice by the awarding of cups by a number of the different ships for that work.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered another decision on the Executive order giving increased pay to enlisted men of the Navy on second and third enlistments. The Comptroller, a few days ago, received this letter from the Secretary of the Navy: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Jan. 26, concerning Executive order of Nov. 27, 1906, promulgated in Navy Department G.O. No. 34, Nov. 28, 1906. I beg to invite your attention to the peculiar wording of the clause beginning with the words: 'Provided further, That in the cases of men who are or were discharged from the Navy by reason of expiration of enlistment,' etc., and beg to ask whether or not these words in any way limit the first enlistment or the second period of service to these men who are or were finally

discharged from the Navy, and also to ask if you consider what are known as 'continuous service men' to come within this description." The Comptroller says: "The second period of service is the first enlistment on or after the date of the said Executive order which follows next after and is immediately preceded by an enlistment which was terminated by reason of expiration of enlistment. I do not think the phrase 'finally discharged' refers only to those men who had been discharged and had not re-entered the Service prior to the date of the order and thus used to distinguish that class of men from the class known as 'continuous service men.' All discharges are final in the sense that they relieve the man discharged from all further obligations to serve under the enlistment from which discharged, and the finality of the discharge in that sense cannot be affected by immediate re-enlistment. I think the said phrase refers to the last discharge, the one just preceding the first enlistment on or after the date of this order, and was used with special reference to those men who had received more than one discharge. This construction is in harmony with the language used in the first proviso restricting the increase of pay to those 'whose second and subsequent periods of service each follow next after service in the Navy that was terminated by reason of expiration of enlistment.' I have the honor to answer your said questions in the affirmative."

Lieut. John F. O'Ryan, of the 2d Battery of New York National Guard, who has been detailed to command the 1st Battery, is a firm believer in getting citizen soldiers as near the Regular service as possible. To this end he has started at the bottom for a thorough house cleaning, which he will continue right to the top. As a beginning he has decided to discharge all the former armory employees, and in their place will have none but enlisted men of the Regular Army, who have exceptional records, and who will be an object lesson to members of the battery for their soldierly bearing, and who will also be of great aid in practical instruction. Among the Army men will be some soldiers of the old school, including men who have had experience in campaigns, farriers and horse-shoers, a graduate from the school of cooks, a veterinarian, etc. These men, who are all qualified gunners, were all highly recommended by their battery commanders to Lieutenant O'Ryan for their soldierly qualities, and his sole aim is to make the organization a thoroughly efficient military body in every detail. In this connection the Lieutenant will act without fear or favor, and any officers or men who cannot fill the bill will have to go. The names of the Regular Army men which have been selected by Lieutenant O'Ryan we shall publish another week.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army still has under consideration the proceedings and recommendations of the court-martial which recently tried 2d Lieut. John S. Hamilton, 12th Inf., on charges of embezzlement and desertion. We have already stated that the court found Lieutenant Hamilton guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed from the Army. Every effort is being made by his relatives and friends to save the young officer from the ignominy of dishonorable dismissal. The plea has been presented in his behalf that he was mentally unbalanced at the time of his desertion from his regiment last summer when at the Mount Gretna, Pa., maneuvers and, in this connection, attention has been called to the fact that his brother, Lewis C. Hamilton, formerly lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, has been for some time a patient in the Government Hospital for the Insane and was only recently discharged from that institution. It will be recalled that Lewis C. Hamilton was tried by court-martial on serious charges, found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed, but was allowed to resign. The statements of several well known alients that 2d Lieut. John S. Hamilton, whose case is now under consideration, is of an unsound mind, have been submitted to the War Department.

Col. D. Cornman, 7th U.S. Inf., on duty at Detroit, Mich., under date of Feb. 4, 1907, received a most complimentary letter from Mayor William B. Thompson, of Detroit, relative to the exemplary conduct of troops from his command, which we take great pleasure in publishing. Mayor Thompson says: "I consider it my duty to compliment you, as colonel of the 7th U.S. Infantry, on the splendid conduct of the men of the company that acted as guard of honor at the City Hall Sunday, Jan. 27, on the occasion of the public lying in state of the body of the late Senator Russell A. Alger. The efficient service rendered by the company on that day has been the subject of much favorable comment by many, and the gentlemanly deportment of its members while off duty is deserving of much praise. Capt. T. M. Anderson, in command of the company, and his brother officers have earned the thanks and respect of the citizens of Detroit by their masterful arrangement of all details and the dignified carrying out of the same. If I can be of service to you or to your officers, or to the men under you, command me freely."

The commanding officer of the military prison has recently made a request that he be furnished with complete copies of the charges and specifications upon which inmates of the prison were convicted and sentenced. He declared that he has no means of knowing, as a result of the briefing in orders of the charges and specifications, what the offenses are for which the prisoners are confined, as the court-martial order simply refers by their numbers to the Articles of War which were violated. The Judge Advocate General of the Army has recommended in this connection, that in the future the charges and specifications, together with the pleadings and findings thereon, be printed in full in the orders announcing the results of court-martial trials. "If the charges contain obscene matter," he says, "or matter which for any other reason is unfit for publication, it may be omitted and the omission may be supplied to the governor of the prison by the convening authority in an official extract from the record of the trial."

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War directing Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, assistant to the Chief of Staff, to proceed immediately to Cuba and assume command of the American Army of Occupation there. He will relieve Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, who is reported in ill health and who only took command of the forces in Cuba a few weeks ago, when he relieved Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. General Barry is thoroughly cognizant of the policy of the President and Sec-

retary of War with regard to Cuban affairs, and it is thought is well fitted to deal with any emergencies which may arise in the island. The situation there is not considered as bright as it appeared a month ago, and while no outbreak is looked for, the War Department is preparing to meet any emergency. Because of his ill health General Wint has asked for three months' leave of absence.

Public curiosity as to the facts that led the President to discharge without honor the members of three companies of the 25th U.S. Infantry for their alleged complicity in the shooting affair at Brownsville, Tex., on the night of Aug. 13, 1906, has been stimulated by the investigation of the occurrence now being conducted by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The investigation began on Feb. 4 and since then several former members of the accused companies have been examined, all of whose testimony was in accord with that obtained from the same men at the original investigation by the military authorities. Several former non-commissioned officers of the companies implicated have testified that they took no part in the shooting and did not know who did it. Testimony was given to show that the firing sounded as if it came from weapons different from the Army rifle, that it came from the direction of the town and that it was individual firing, not volley firing. The investigation has not yet been completed.

The Isthmian Canal reorganization has been announced as follows. The following names have been sent in to the Senate: Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; John F. Stevens, chief engineer, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, retired, civil engineer; Mordecai T. Endicott, Benjamin M. Harrod. Also sent in the names of Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., and Jackson Smith. Mr. Shonts expects to retire March 4 next, but in view of the fact that the names have not been sent to the Senate before, and it was proper to secure confirmation, this list was sent in, although a vacancy will occur after the adjournment of Congress in the resignation of Mr. Shonts. It is expected to make Mr. Stevens chairman of the Commission, and the other vacancy thus caused in the Commission has not been determined upon. Colonel Gorgas is the well-known head of the Department of Sanitation, and Mr. Smith the head of the Department of Labor, Quarters and Subsistence.

Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, has sent the following letter to Capt. Charles E. Morton, 16th U.S. Inf., concerning the work of Captain Morton's command—Company C—in the field sports of the department in Manila in December last: "Captain: I was present almost daily at the athletic sports of the Department of Luzon, and subsequently it was my privilege and pleasure to address and distribute the trophies to the winners. I was greatly surprised with the purely military display and bearing of your company, and thought from every aspect it was the trimmest, best set up, most agile and sturdy looking organization that I have seen. Its present condition could only have been reached by the nicest attention to detail without at all subverting its virility. I perform but a duty in offering my hearty recognition and congratulations, but I do so with great pleasure."

Speaking of the Capron bill to increase the pay of the Services, the Baltimore Sun says: "The bill puts the midshipmen upon graduation on the same pay received by the West Point cadets when they graduate. The discrimination between the two has long been regarded as an injustice. Mr. Capron's bill not only removes this unjust discrimination, but gives the civilian professors at the two academies quarters or commutation for quarters, and improves the condition of the Marine Corps and Revenue Marine Service. The bill makes a moderate increase in the pay of officers besides equalizing. The members of Congress found that the cost of living is so greatly increased that they claimed it was necessary to increase their own pay fifty per cent. It is to be hoped that the increase of twenty per cent, to soldiers may for the same reason commend itself to them."

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the following prizes for essays on "What System of Promotions and Retirements will Secure the Highest Degree of Efficiency in the Commissioned Personnel of the U.S. Army." Gold medal, \$100 and life membership, to Capt. E. R. Stuart, Corps of Engrs.; silver medal and \$50, to Capt. R. E. Longan, 11th Inf.; honorable mention to Brig. Gen. Theo. Schwan, U.S.A. Captain Stuart is also the gold medalist for 1901 and 1902.

The firing of the 16-inch Army gun at Sandy Hook, reported last week, was not for the purpose of testing the gun, which was tested some time ago, but for testing certain plates and projectiles. The explosive used was that known as "D" powder, a special kind of high explosive invented by Major Beverley W. Dunn, O.D., and known as "Dunnite." The tests were of great interest to both Navy and Army, but it is not deemed advisable to publish the results of the firing.

Charles W. Stewart, Librarian for the Navy, is working on a plan to obtain a collection of naval medals to be exhibited at the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Stewart already has located a number of the most interesting of the medals and he hopes, with the co-operation of naval officers, to be able to exhibit a fairly complete collection of all the medals that have been issued since the beginning of the Navy. The War Department some time ago made such a collection.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has decided that retired enlisted men who reside in a territorial department are fully subject to the control of the department commander in all matters having to do with the administration of military justice. The same is true of retired enlisted men who commit a military offense within such territorial limits.

According to the California Promotion Commission, all but 72,000 of the 375,000 people who left San Francisco after the earthquake and fire have now returned.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

When Col. George E. Pond, of the Quartermaster's Department, is placed upon the retired list on Feb. 16, on his own application after more than forty years' service, the Army will lose the active services of one of its best and most capable officers. On Oct. 28, 1906, Colonel Pond applied for four months' leave, and then retirement with the rank on the retired list of brigadier general, to which he is entitled because of his meritorious services during the Civil War under the provisions of the Act of April 24, 1904. This the Secretary of War approved. Recently, however, Colonel Pond made application to have his retirement date brought forward to Feb. 16, and this also has been approved.

Colonel Pond first entered the military service in December, 1863, as a private in Company K, 21st Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, from which regiment he was honorably discharged June 7, 1865, after having been severely wounded in action. He was appointed to the Military Academy, from which he was graduated June 14, 1872, and commissioned a second lieutenant in the 8th Cavalry. He received his promotion to the grade of first lieutenant in the 8th Cavalry Jan. 18, 1881, and on Oct. 23, 1883, he was appointed assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain. His first duty as a staff officer was in New York city at the Quartermaster's Depot there. In 1884 he was ordered to the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri for duty as post quartermaster at Fort Riley, Kans. The following is an extract from Special Orders No. 167, Fort Ringgold, Tex., relieving Capt. George E. Pond from further duty at that post: "Captain Pond has served under the present post commander for the past two years, and he feels that it is not out of place to say thus publicly and officially, that Captain Pond is an officer of very high character and superior attainments in the military profession. His promotion is an honor to the corps to which he has been promoted, and the Service is benefited by such a selection." This was written at the time of Colonel Pond's appointment to the Quartermaster's Department. On May 27, 1887, Captain Pond was relieved from duty as post quartermaster at Fort Riley "in order to enable him to devote all his time to construction at that post." Many of the buildings at the post were built under his direction and supervision and will stand as a monument to his ability. On July 14, 1891, he was relieved from duty at Fort Riley and ordered to Washington for duty in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army in connection with the preparation of plans for the construction of buildings at military posts. Later in the year he was ordered to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and immediately took charge of the construction of the many new buildings which were then being built at that post. This work his official record shows was performed excellently well and received a favorable report by the Inspector General of the Army.

Feb. 11, 1897, he was commissioned a quartermaster with the rank of major and relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, where he had completed his work, and assigned to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri and later held the same position in the Department of the Lakes. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he was assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri. His first duty in this important position was to go to Mobile, Ala., under orders from the War Department, "for the purpose of selecting suitable ground as a camp for troops ordered to rendezvous at that point." May 2, 1898, he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel of Volunteers and assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the 4th Army Corps, commanded by Major General Custer. On Aug. 5, 1898, he was transferred to the duty of chief quartermaster of the 7th Army Corps, under the command of Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. In January, 1899, Colonel Pond was assigned to duty as chief quartermaster in Havana, Cuba, with the volunteer rank of colonel. He only served in this capacity a few months when he was ordered to St. Paul, Minn., as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Dakotas. On Nov. 2, 1901, he attained the regular rank of lieutenant colonel and was assigned to special construction duty. He was commissioned colonel March 29, 1904, having been relieved a few months previously as constructing quartermaster at Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., by 1st Lieut. W. P. Kitts. He was then ordered to Washington for duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, where he remained until granted four months' leave last October. We have already published the complimentary endorsement put on Colonel Pond's application for retirement by Quartermaster General Humphrey.

Lieut. Col. John J. Crittenden, 20th U.S. Inf., who has been placed on the retired list from Jan. 31 on his own request, was born in Kentucky June 17, 1856. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 22d Infantry in December, 1876, was promoted first lieutenant in 1882, captain in 1894, major in 1901, and lieutenant colonel in 1905. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1883. Major George R. Cecil, 30th Inf.; Capt. Joseph P. O'Neill, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. Stuart, 7th Inf., and 2d Lieut. S. P. Herren, 2d Inf., will be advanced in rank by his retirement.

Capt. George A. Bicknell, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral by the retirement of Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, was born in New Jersey May 15, 1846. He entered the Naval Academy from Indiana in December, 1861, graduating in June, 1866. He was assigned to the Iroquois of the Asiatic Fleet, taking part in the opening of the ports of Kobe and Osaki, Japan, to trade in 1868. While navigator of the Marion in the early '80's, he cruised from Montevideo to Heard's Island, a distance of about 7,000 miles, and rescued thirty survivors of the shipwrecked bark Trinity. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he was stationed at Cincinnati on light-house duty. He was relieved of that duty and given the command of the Niagara, assisting in the coaling of the monitors Amphitrite and Terror and most of the other vessels of Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron while on their way to the bombardment of San Juan. In May, 1898, he commanded the Saturn and cruised with her in Porto Rican and Cuban waters until September in that year. He was promoted ensign in 1868, master in 1869, lieutenant in 1870, lieutenant commander in 1886, commander in 1896 and captain in 1901. His last assignment to duty was as commandant of the naval station at Pensacola, Fla.

Of the seven lieutenant colonels of the Artillery Corps recently promoted colonels under the Artillery bill, six of them are graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, and one was appointed from civil life. The West Pointers are Cols. Medorem Crawford, Albert S. Cummins, Alexander B. Dyer, Leverett H. Walker, Henry M. Andrews, and Charles D. Parkhurst. The appointee from civil life is Col. Garland N. Whistler. Colonel Crawford was born

Jan. 27, 1844, and was graduated in the class of 1867, going to the 2d Artillery. Colonel Whistler was born Aug. 10, 1847, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 5th Artillery, Oct. 9, 1867. Colonel Cummins was born July 19, 1851, and was graduated in the class of 1873, going to the 4th Artillery. He served as lieutenant colonel and also as colonel of the 27th U.S. Vol. Inf. from July, 1899, to April, 1901. Colonel Dyer was born March 28, 1852, and was graduated in the class of 1873, going to the 4th Artillery. Colonel Walker was born March 26, 1851, and was graduated in the class of 1871, going to the 15th Infantry. He was transferred to the 4th Artillery in 1882. Colonel Andrews was born Nov. 13, 1850, and graduated in the class of 1874, going to the 1st Artillery. He is an honor graduate of the Artillery School. Colonel Parkhurst was born June 29, 1849, and was graduated in the class of 1872, going to the 5th Cavalry. He was transferred to the 4th Artillery in 1884.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A beautiful wedding was solemnized at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Leo M. Harding, U.S.M.C., in Sitka, Alaska, when their sister, Amy Shepley, was married to Lieut. Charles Frederic Howell, U.S.R.C.S. The Hardings' home was artistically decorated with flags and presented a charming appearance. The bride wore a princess gown of white chiffon over white messaline, trimmed with rare old rose point lace. A buffet supper was served and the bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword. Lieutenant Howell is at present attached to the U.S.R.C. Rush, but has received orders for duty at Baltimore, and in a few days he and his bride will leave for that station.

Older officers of the Navy will be interested in a recent society announcement to the effect that Mrs. Wythe Denby had sent out invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Laura Forbes Denby, to Surg. William Mackall Wheeler, U.S.N. Surgeon Wheeler is at present attached to the U.S.S. Cleveland. Miss Denby is a daughter of the late Wythe Denby, for many years in an important position in the Navy Department connected with the Bureau of Navigation. Wythe Denby was the embodiment of polish and suavity of manner, and was noted for his good humor and story telling faculty.

The engagement of Miss Kate Wills, sister of Lieut. W. D. Wills, U.S.A., to Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew, U.S.A., is announced. The wedding will be sometime in April, 1907.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Chester Wells, U.S.N., to Miss Marion Leigh Dixson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dixson, of "Abergeldie," Summer Hill, Sydney, Australia.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Cubbedge announce the engagement of their daughter, Angie, to Lieut. John Overton Steger, Art. Corps, U.S.A., the wedding to take place in June. "The announcement," writes a correspondent, "is a source of very cordial interest to Miss Cubbedge's many friends, among whom she enjoys a wide popularity. She has been since her debut a general favorite in Savannah, and has made and held numberless friends by her attractive personality. That her marriage will not mean her departure from Savannah is a matter of sincere congratulation among her friends. Lieutenant Steger, who is from Richmond, has been stationed at Fort Screven since October, previous to that time having been some time at Fort Fremont, S.C. Since his residence at Tybee he has made a number of friends in Savannah, where he is very generally liked."

An account of the wedding of Miss Genevieve Gallagher, daughter of Major Hugh J. Gallagher, U.S.A., to Lieut. A. E. Watson, U.S.N., on Jan. 10 last at Manila, will be found in this issue under "Manila Notes."

Mr. Caspar Schuyler Crowninshield, son of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Crowninshield, was married to Miss Grace Snelling, daughter of Mrs. Edward Snelling, at the Hotel du Vesuve, Naples, Italy, Feb. 11. Among those present were the Crowninshields, Mrs. Snelling, the Duchess di Piedimonte, the Duca and Duchessa Dusmet, the British Consul at Marseilles and Mrs. Gurney. Mr. Caspar Schuyler Crowninshield is now Consul at Castellamare di Stabia, Italy.

There was a large and brilliant assemblage to witness the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Stewart to Capt. Leonard Delacour Wildman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., on Feb. 9, at St. Paul's church, Council Bluffs, Iowa. The church decorations to the last detail were elaborate and unique, but in perfect taste throughout. The unusualness lay in the entire absence of flowers—green and green alone was used till the interior of the church resembled a forest. Nothing could exceed the beauty of these decorations, which were the idea of Miss Stewart herself. The ushers were Major George O. Squier and Lieut. Alexis E. Jeunet, of Fort Leavenworth; Capt. C. W. Castle, of Fort Crook; Capt. William H. Oury, Lieut. Otto B. Grimm and Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, of Fort Omaha, all officers of the U.S.A. Following them came the little bridesmaid, Miss Marie Stewart, niece of the bride, charmingly gowned in light green liberty satin. Immediately following the maid of honor came the bride with her brother, Mr. Charles T. Stewart. Miss Stewart wore robes of cream panne satin with wedding veil of solid point lace from edge to edge that fell from her hair, where it was held by a wreath of silver and white, to the end of her long train. The veil was creamy with age and marvelously wrought. A point lace bertha finished the corsage, where the finely tucked chiffon yoke ended, and formed cuffs for the short puffed sleeves. The skirt, which was circular and perfectly plain, had a wide flounce of superb point lace all around the bottom, meeting the veil in the back. Cloth of silver slippers completed the costume, as the bride carried no flowers. The groom and his best man, Capt. W. G. Doane, U.S.A., both in full uniform, awaited the bridal party at the chancel steps with Rev. Mr. Starr, who performed the ceremony, the Episcopal service being used. A reception at the Gables followed and here everything was on an equally elaborate scale. The whole house, a charmingly rambling old fashioned place, was embowered in green except in the dining room, where Easter lilies held sway. Mrs. Stewart, mother of the bride, wore a handsome gown of velvet and point lace. Mrs. Wildman, mother of the groom, was in a soft gray silk voile trimmed in point lace. Capt. and Mrs. Wildman departed on the Overland Limited for New York, to be gone six weeks, after which they will return to Fort Omaha. The wedding gifts came from all over the country and were gorgeous and costly, including two chests of silver of the Versailles pattern, two silver services, a set of four platters and smaller pieces of every description besides oriental rugs, pictures and many other beautiful things.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. John DeB. W. Gardiner, U.S.A., retired, who died at Hughesville, Md., Feb. 5, 1907, was a native of Maryland and was born Dec. 1, 1842. During the Civil War he served with the Confederate army. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army June 26, 1875, and was placed on the retired list for disability in the line of duty Feb. 25, 1891. Captain Gardiner saw considerable Indian service in Nebraska, Wyoming and Arizona.

Rev. Wilberforce Wells, brother of Med. Dir. Howard Wells, U.S.N., died at Lebanon Springs, N.Y., Feb. 6.

Mrs. E. N. Owen, mother of Chief Engr. F. E. Owen, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24.

Mrs. Margaret Martin Bonus, wife of Col. P. S. Bonus, 9th U.S. Cav., whose death at Fort Keogh, Mont., Feb. 4, after a brief illness, we briefly noted last week, for years was known to her intimates as "Jane Bonus." She was born a Miss Martin at Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 14, 1849. She was married in Baltimore in 1875, and has been closely identified with the Service ever since while her husband was serving in Washington, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico and the Philippines, and was for twenty-five years in the 1st Cavalry. The remains were interred at Baltimore.

Mrs. Harriet C. Kenney, wife of ex-U.S. Senator Richard Rolland Kenney, and mother of the wife of 1st Lieut. W. C. Tremaine, U.S.A., died at her residence, Dover, Del., Feb. 10, after a short illness.

John Franklin Rixey, Representative in Congress from the 8th Virginia District, died at the home of his brother, Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, from tuberculosis of the throat and lungs. Representative Rixey was on terms of friendly intimacy with President Roosevelt and had entertained him on various occasions at his Virginia home. Pine Knot, the "Little White House in the Woods," was purchased by Mrs. Roosevelt shortly after one of these visits to Mr. Rixey.

Mr. John A. Harman, chief engineer and general manager of the Guayaquil and Quito railroad, well known in engineering circles and formerly an officer of the U.S. Army, died at Guayaquil, Ecuador, Feb. 9. He was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1887, and after being commissioned second lieutenant served with the 7th Cavalry on frontier duty at Forts Keogh and Riley. He was promoted first lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, Nov. 10, 1894, and from April 21 to Sept. 17, 1898, he served as A.D.C. in the field in Santiago de Cuba and was commended for his services in the battle of San Juan, and was recommended for the brevet of captain for gallantry in action. He was appointed major and chief ordnance officer of Volunteers Sept. 17, 1898, serving until honorably discharged, May 5, 1899. He resigned from the Army March 1, 1900, to accept the position of chief engineer and general manager of the Guayaquil and Quito railroad. At the time of his death practically all the engineering work had been finished, and most of the actual building. He leaves a wife and two children, who reside at 50 Central Park West, New York city.

The funeral of Chief Engr. Charles Harding Loring, U.S.N., retired, whose death occurred in Hackettstown, N.J., Feb. 5, was held on Feb. 9 at Hingham, Mass., and was attended by many former associates, including representatives of the Naval Engineers Club, of New York. The Rev. James Huxtable, of the Howes Place Unitarian church, of Boston, conducted the service. Mr. John D. Long, formerly Secretary of the Navy, an old friend of the deceased, was among those present. The burial was in the family lot in Hingham.

Major Thomas H. Logan, U.S.A., retired, died on the evening of Feb. 2 at his home on Magoffin avenue in El Paso, after a long illness. All the family were present except Mrs. Frank D. Wickham, wife of Captain Wickham, 12th Inf., who, though hastening home from Governor's Island, did not reach home until after the funeral was over. Major Logan was born in Wellsville, Ohio, sixty-six years ago, his parents being David Hudson Logan and Grace (Brooks) Logan. His ancestral history and paternal line date back to the arrival in America of James Logan, a Quaker, who came from Scotland as private secretary to William Penn; on his mother's side he was connected with the family of Camerons, his grandmother being a sister of Simon Cameron. When a mere boy of twenty-one, Major Logan entered the military service at the outbreak of the Civil War at Logansport, Indiana, as a first lieutenant of the 20th Indiana Volunteers, and a little later was made captain of Co. F, which served with the Army of the Potomac. Major Logan participated in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac except Antietam; he was in the engagements of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and all of the great battles of the Peninsular campaign, and was several times wounded. On numerous occasions he distinguished himself for bravery and gallantry which won for him well-deserved promotions and gained the reputation of being a most excellent soldier. In 1864 he was promoted to major of colored troops, and a few months later was made colonel of the same regiment. He was mustered out of the Volunteer service Nov. 8, 1865. On July 28, 1866, he was commissioned a first lieutenant of the 40th Infantry, U.S.A., serving with that regiment until it was consolidated with the 39th Infantry. During this time he was on duty in the South in connection with the military reconstruction period. His services were highly recommended by the Southern people, among whom he had many friends. On the 15th of November, 1869, Major Logan was assigned to the 5th Infantry, under command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, with which regiment he remained until he was retired from active service on the 20th of October, 1891, for disabilities incurred during the Civil War. Since Major Logan retired he has lived in and near El Paso on his country place, a mile from Fort Bliss, where he owned a comfortable and substantial home and 640 acres of land. Major Logan left a widow and seven children, three sons and four daughters, Charles, Paul, Frederic, Grace, Mable, Evalyn and Mrs. Frank Wickham, all but the last live in El Paso. In December, 1905, he was thrown from his wagon and broke his right leg, and in May, 1906, he fell on his stone porch and broke his hip, and in consequence had been confined to his bed practically for more than a year. The funeral services were conducted by the combined forces of the G.A.R., Col. Ralph W. Hoyt and his command of the 25th Infantry, and the Confederate veterans. The honorary pall bearers being Capt. J. M. Smith and Captain Kitchens, of the G.A.R.; Col. R. W. Hoyt and Major J. M. T. Partello, 25th U.S. Inf., and Judge Beall and Judge Kemp, of the Confederate Veterans, the bearers of the casket being six non-commissioned officers of the 25th Infantry. The services were held at the family residence Feb. 11, and were short and im-

pressive, prayers being said by the Rev. Mr. Geisinger of the Northern Methodist church. After the services in the house were concluded, the remains, under military escort, were taken to the cemetery. There the ceremony and prayers were conducted by the G.A.R., and after the body was lowered into its last resting place a detachment of the 25th Infantry fired a salute and "taps" were sounded. "Major Logan," writes a correspondent, "was beloved by all, and was ever ready to help the poor and needy, both by good advice, cheery words and more substantially whenever needed, and will long be remembered by his friends. Mrs. Logan and daughters will continue to live at their home, 1200 Magoffin avenue. Mrs. Frank Wickham and little son will return to Fort Jay, Governors Island, in a short time."

Mr. John F. Reed, father of 1st Lieut. H. F. Reed, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Morris Park, N.Y., Feb. 9.

Sir William Howard Russell, the distinguished editor of the Army and Navy Gazette, of London, who died on Feb. 10 in his eighty-sixth year, will be remembered in the United States chiefly for his letters to the London Times from the Crimea during the war with Russia and his letters descriptive of the battle of Bull Run and other early operations of the Civil War, but in the estimation of the British public he was an important figure in European journalism and a writer on historical subjects whose works will occupy a lasting place in military literature. The Army and Navy Gazette, which he founded some three years before the establishment of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has long been recognized as one of the foremost service journals in the world, and there was much in common between the two publications in origin, method, policy and appearance. Sir William was a keen observer, a graphic writer and a journalist of judgment and courage, whose work reflects lasting honor upon the profession which he did so much to advance.

Col. James Findley Harrison, a grandson of President William Henry Harrison, died at Mount City, Kan., Feb. 14, from old age. Colonel Harrison was born in Cincinnati eighty-two years ago. He was a cadet at West Point from Sept. 1, 1841, to April 10, 1845. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 1st Ohio Volunteers Aug. 31, 1846, and first lieutenant, 10th U.S. Inf., March 3, 1855, and resigned from the Army in the following August. During April and May, 1861, he was colonel of the 11th Ohio Volunteers, and until recently had been actively engaged as a civil engineer.

Major George Shorkey, U.S.A., retired, a gallant and well known officer of the old Army, died at Hawthorne, Fla., from acute indigestion on Feb. 16, 1907. Major Shorkey was born in New York May 20, 1835, and during the Civil War he served as a lieutenant and captain in the 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers from Oct. 9, 1861, until July 27, 1865. He took part in many of the biggest battles of the war and received five brevets for his conspicuous service. He was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam; major, for gallant and meritorious services in the engagement at Fort Steedman, Va.; major of Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services in the operations before Petersburg, Va.; lieutenant colonel of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Steedman, Va., and colonel of Volunteers for long, faithful and valuable services. He was appointed a second Lieutenant in the 15th U.S. Infantry Feb. 23, 1866, and was promoted first lieutenant the same day. He was promoted captain Oct. 13, 1867, was retired for disability in the line of duty Sept. 23, 1885, and was advanced to major on the retired list on account of Civil War service, April 23, 1904. Major Shorkey took a very prominent part in the development of rifle practice, and although having the use of only one hand, was a conspicuous figure on Creedmoor range in the old days for many years. The major was both a target and wing shot, and almost up to the time of his death was in the field with his shot gun, and bagged an abundance of feathered game.

PERSONALS.

A son was born to Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Knabenshue, 12th U.S. Inf., on Jan. 17, 1907, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.

A daughter, Helen Caffey, was born to the wife of Lieut. L. W. Caffey, 15th U.S. Inf., at Camp Keithley, P.I., Dec. 4.

Mrs. Allen, wife of General Allen, and her young daughter, Miss Grace Allen, gave a small tea on Feb. 8 in Washington, D.C., to meet Mrs. and Miss Ayer.

Gen. and Mrs. James E. Macklin, in company with Mrs. Edgar A. Macklin, of Fort Reno, Okla., are visiting in Kansas City, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Nearing.

Civil Engineer Lewerenz, U.S.N., and family are quarantined at their quarters at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Mr. Lewerenz's son Alfred having been taken down with the measles.

Major Rufus H. Lane, U.S.M.C., has returned to Washington, D.C., from extended service in Manila, and with Mrs. Lane, intends building a home there and making Washington their permanent home.

Representative Wanger, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill in Congress making Sept. 23 "Paul Jones" day in the Navy, and providing that all American naval vessels in United States ports shall dress ship on that day. So far as is known Sept. 23 is the birthday of the naval hero buried at Annapolis.

Among the recent appointments announced by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy of cadet officers is noted that of Henry C. Gearing, jr., as cadet lieutenant of the 6th Company. Midshipman Gearing is a son of Comdr. Henry C. Gearing, U.S.N., equipment officer at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

In consequence of the recent sudden death of Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, U.S.N., retired, which occurred in Florence, Italy, on the 7th instant, Mrs. and Miss Hemphill, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Hemphill, have cancelled their social engagements for the remainder of the season in Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Albert L. Key, U.S.N., had a dinner guest in Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, the naval attaché of the Germany Embassy and Mme. Hebbingshaus, the military attaché of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. de Pedreira, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Addison, Miss Wilson, the military attaché of the Russian Embassy and Naval Constr. Farrar Smith.

Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clover entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, complimentary to the Speaker of the House and Miss Cannon. Comdr. Richardson Clover and Mrs. Clover were also dinner hosts on Feb. 12, entertaining the Hon. Maud Pauncefote. The other guests included Representative and Mrs. Longworth, Representative and Mrs. Olcott, the Naval Attaché of the British Embassy and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. Sturdy, of the British Embassy, and Major and Mrs. C. L. McCawley, U.S.M.C.

Major R. S. Woodson, Med. Dept., sailed Feb. 5 on the transport *Logan* for the Philippines.

Mrs. Remey, wife of Rear Admiral Remey, U.S.N., was hostess at a tea in Washington, D.C., Feb. 12.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. A. R. Williams, 24th U.S. Inf., at Iloilo, Panay, P.I., Jan. 7.

Major and Mrs. McCawley, U.S.M.C., Captain and Mrs. Clover, U.S.N., were among those entertaining at dinners in Washington, D.C., Feb. 9.

A son, Joseph Thomas Caples, was born at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1907, to Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Caples, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., was host at a stag dinner at Washington, D.C., Feb. 12, entertaining among others the Mexican Ambassador, Señor Creel.

The Boston University Glee Club gave an enjoyable concert on the U.S.S. Georgia on Feb. 11 at Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Surgeon Crandall and Chaplain Charlton, U.S.N.

Lieut. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., is not the son of the late Rear Admiral Kautz, U.S.N., as has been stated. He is the son of the late Gen. A. V. Kautz, U.S.A., and nephew of Admiral Kautz.

Admiral C. S. Cotton and Mrs. Cotton will sail, Feb. 23, from Boston on White Star Line steamer *Canopic*. Their address while abroad will be care of U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

Lieut. C. F. Williams, U.S.M.C., recently attached to the U.S.S. Raleigh, is now on duty at the Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York. His mother, widow of the late Col. Charles F. Williams, U.S.M.C., is with him.

Capt. and Mrs. O. W. Bell, who will soon remove to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., are now in Philadelphia superintending the removal of their household. Before going West they will visit friends in New York and Washington.

Secretary of War Taft was the guest of honor on Feb. 8 at the dinner of the class of '78 of Yale, in the Yale Club in New York city, of which he was one of the organizers. Eighteen members of the class were the hosts, and C. H. Shaw presided.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus were hosts at a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 12, and among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chadwick, Lieutenant Timmons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Timmons, Prince Koudachoff, of the Russian Embassy, and Herr Radowitz, of the German Embassy.

One hundred or more members of the Roanoke Associates, survivors of the famous Burnside expedition, met at the Hotel Astor, Feb. 9. Gen. A. C. Dwight presided. He proposed the health of "the greatest man who ever held public office, Theodore Roosevelt." Other speakers included Major Louis L. Robbins, Col. J. N. Partridge, and Gen. J. R. O'Beirne.

Capt. George C. Martin, 18th U.S. Inf., professor of military tactics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, slipped on the walk Sunday morning, Feb. 10, and broke the large bone of his right leg, just above the ankle. Captain Martin will be laid up for several weeks, but drill work at the institution will go on as usual, in charge of Cadet Major Dickinson.

Among the successful candidates who recently passed the examination at Fort Leavenworth for a commission is Mr. Verne Robert Bell, a brother of Capt. O. W. Bell, Q.M. Dept. He served with distinction for two years as an enlisted man of the 15th U.S. Cavalry, having been promoted a sergeant just prior to the examinations; has received a medal of honor, and was considered one of the most daring and skilled riders of his regiment.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Allen gave a dinner for young people at their home in Washington on Feb. 14, in honor of Miss Beatrice Ayer, of Boston. The guests, who afterwards went to the Army and Navy reception at the White House, were Miss Clabaugh, Miss Le Breton, Miss Perkins, Miss Ayer and Miss Allen; Captain Cosby, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Kean, U.S.A.; Paymaster Knapp, U.S.N.; Mr. Gay, of Boston, and Baron Kattenbach. The following day Mrs. and Miss Allen gave a tea for Miss Ayer.

Dr. and Mrs. W. G. McEnergy were hosts at a dinner given recently in San Francisco at their home on Broadway. Covers were laid for eighteen guests at the beautifully decorated table, upon which deep red meteor roses were effectively arranged. Dresden candelabra with red shades added to the pleasing effect. Following the dinner the guests enjoyed several hours of bridge. Those present were: Miss McEnergy, Capt. and Mrs. James H. Bull, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. Marix, U.S.M.C., Miss Florence Ives, Mrs. Malcolm Henry, Mrs. Shirley, Mrs. Marguerite Hanford, Mrs. Darragh, Mrs. E. Walton Hedges, Edmund N. Carpenter, Philip Paschel, Edward J. Vogel, Gustavus Sutro and Major Stephenson, U.S.A.

"Among the nominations confirmed by the United States Senate Feb. 6, 1907," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "is that of Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummings, of the Artillery Corps, who has been promoted to the grade of colonel to date from Jan. 25, 1907. When a first lieutenant of Artillery he was assigned to duty as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont, and served two details, during which time, in addition to his college duties, he studied law and medicine, passing the highest examinations. During the war with Spain and later in the Philippines he served as lieutenant colonel and colonel of a volunteer regiment, and won for himself a splendid reputation for gallantry in battle, and genius of command. For a long time he was in command of an Artillery battalion with headquarters in New York harbor, and at present is serving upon the General Staff in Washington, D.C. Colonel Cummings is still a young man, and has a brilliant future before him."

The California Commandery of the Military Order, Loyal Legion of the United States, held its first meeting in San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 6, since the fire, at a banquet in a Pine street grill. About 150 members, veterans and sons of veterans of the Civil War, were present. At the suggestion of Col. W. R. Smedburg, toastmaster, after a few remarks by Col. John L. Clem, Chief Q.M. of the Department of California, U.S.A., the veterans sang "Mary Had a Little Lamb" to the tune of "Rally 'Round the Flag." Admiral O. W. Farenholz, U.S.N., commander of the commandery, made the speech of welcome. Col. C. M. Kinney reported that there was about \$10,000 in the treasury, and that while many Eastern commanderies had tendered their sympathy and some had sent money, he was glad to say that there was enough left out of the old prosperity to insure many a banquet. Colonel Ames read an original parody on the old song, "John Brown's Body," to the effect that John Brown's soul had been marching on so long that it had earned a rest. The members sang the chorus as Comrade Ames read his effusion. Col. E. E. Dravo, U.S.A., was among the speakers.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Malcolm P. Andrus, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 12.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., will succeed Rear Admiral J. B. Coghill as commandant of the New York Navy Yard.

Col. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., will review Squadron A of New York at its armory in New York city on Wednesday night, Feb. 20, at the armory.

Lient. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Hughes Hough, U.S.N., have taken No. 1402 Twenty-first street, Washington, D.C., while Lieutenant Commander Hough is there on duty. After settling the final accounts of John Clyde Sullivan, late pay inspector, U.S.N., the Treasury Department found a considerable balance due his estate, which they forwarded to his widow.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. E. H. Ripley, of New York, who are the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh. Others present included Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clover.

Miss Elizabeth Reynolds was hostess at a very pretty luncheon followed by bridge at her home, Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., Feb. 2, given in honor of her cousin, Miss Elizabeth E. O'Connor, whose engagement to Lieut. J. J. Burleigh, 22d Inf., was announced. The guests were the ladies of the 22d.

The new St. Charles Hotel of New Orleans, La., had an extra choice menu for Feb. 12, during the Mardi Gras festivities, which received the most flattering commendation from its guests. The menu cards were very pretty, the front page being printed in colors, and these were eagerly sought after as souvenirs.

Chaplain Theophilus G. Steward, 25th U.S. Inf., who has been on sick leave at Bridgeton, N.J., has been ordered to proceed to his home at Wilberforce, O., to await retirement. He is a negro, and a graduate of West Philadelphia, Pa., Divinity School, and was appointed a chaplain in the 25th Infantry in July, 1891.

Attorney General Bonaparte slipped and fell on the ice in Washington, Feb. 9, while on his way to his office and sustained a badly fractured wrist. Notwithstanding the accident, he went to his office, but, after two hours' work, was unable to endure the pain longer and went home, where he received medical treatment.

Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, at which the guests included Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Gen. George F. Elliott, Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Col. Ramsay D. Potts, Col. F. L. Denny, and Major William C. Borden.

Mr. John W. Riddle, the new American Ambassador to Russia, was received in formal audience by the Emperor and Empress in St. Petersburg, Feb. 8, to present his letter and introduce the members of his staff, the second secretary, Mr. Robert W. Bliss, the third secretary, Mr. Basil Miles, and Major W. W. Gibson, U.S.A., the military attaché.

General Gallieni, former Governor of Madagascar, at a banquet of the Automobile Club at Lyons, Feb. 8, speaking of the work of automobiles in the army, said that his long experience in Madagascar proved to him that the automobile should be used in the army instead of horse-drawn vehicles, but advocated a more appropriate motor and chassis than those now used.

Mrs. Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, left Washington at midnight, Feb. 9, accompanying the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Newberry to New Orleans. Chief Naval Constructor Capps and Captain Vreeland were also of the party. On Feb. 13 the party left New Orleans on the *Mayflower* for a visit to Porto Rico, Cuba, Key West and a number of other points, the trip occupying three weeks.

Col. and Mrs. G. LeRoy Brown received the officers and ladies of Fort Sam Houston and the retired officers living in San Antonio, Tex., on Jan. 29, and entertained them in a delightfully informal manner. Col. and Mrs. Brown always dispense a cordial hospitality, and their home has been the scene of several of the most enjoyable functions ever given at the post. A band concert was a pleasant feature of the evening.

The following passengers, who were booked to sail on the Army transport *Logan* from San Francisco, on Feb. 5, for the Philippines, did not sail, as they intended: Mrs. E. M. Norton and two children, family of Lieutenant Norton, 8th Inf.; Miss M. L. Caperton, sister of Naval Constructor Caperton, U.S.N.; Mrs. Thomas S. Butler, mother of Captain Butler, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. R. H. Bissell, mother of Lieutenant Bissell, 19th Inf.

One of the most novel of the season's entertainments in Manila, P.I., was the breakfast given by Mrs. Cornelius Gardner at Fort McKinley on the morning of Dec. 19 last, in honor of Miss Amy Gardner's birthday, the guests including many attractive Army and Navy younger women of Manila and the bay. The decorations were pink cherry blossoms from Japan, the candle shades being of the same pretty tint, and the circle of happy, bright girls in their dainty gowns suggested Tennyson's "rose-bud garden of girls." Those guests who were so fortunate as to share the famed hospitality of Mrs. Gardner include Miss Kathleen Weston, Miss Marie Weston, Miss Janet Wood, Miss Nash, Miss Rosalie Raymond, Miss Edith Henrici, Miss Natalie Blauvelt, Miss Alice Andrews and Miss Caroline Smith and Miss Gallager.

Midshipman Guy E. Baker, U.S.N., who is on duty on the U.S.S. Tennessee, is a native of Lynchburg, Va., and a son of Mr. Henry W. Baker, a prominent citizen of that city. The News of Lynchburg, in referring to Midshipman Baker, says: "It is doubtful whether any officer of the Navy, past or present, was seized with the idea of joining the Navy at an earlier age than young Baker. When a mere toddler he always wanted sea stories read to him instead of the usual Jack-the-Giant-Killer tales. Finally one day, when he was little more than able to prattle intelligently, he gravely informed Mrs. Baker that 'when I grow up I'm going to be a sailor.' His parents thought it was only the passing fancy of a baby, but as the years passed his mind became more than ever set upon the naval Service, and one of the happiest days of his life was when he took the examination for admission to the Annapolis Academy. A competitive examination was held at Roanoke, seven candidates presenting themselves, and Guy Baker won, making a higher percentage. He was then only sixteen years of age. Last September he was graduated in the first section of the class of '07, and did not reach the age of twenty till after his graduation. His was the first class in the history of the Academy to be graduated in three years and five months, instead of the full four years. The first assignment of Midshipman Baker was to the battleship Tennessee. His many friends have followed his success with continuing interest and pride."

A daughter was born to the wife of Asst. Surg. N. T. McLean, U.S.N., on Jan. 24, 1907, at Boston, Mass.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Woodruff, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Stafford, at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1907.

Mrs. Stephen Abbot, wife of Lieutenant Abbot, U.S.A., of West Point, a bride of six weeks ago, is visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Black, at their Washington residence on S street.

Mrs. Allen, wife of General Allen, U.S.A., and her daughter, Miss Grace Allen, entertained at a charming tea at their Washington residence on P street on Feb. 8, in honor of Mrs. and Miss Ayer, of Boston.

Mrs. Eugene Henley, daughter of Gen. Alexander MacKenzie, U.S.A., and Miss Louise Chase, daughter of the late Col. Constantine Chase, U.S.A., will sail for Cuba on the Ward Line from New York on Feb. 16.

Col. C. L. Hodges, 24th U.S. Inf., was in New York this week, stopping at the Prince George Hotel with his family. Colonel Hodges, Mrs. Hodges and their daughter will sail on transport March 5 for the Philippines.

Among those entertaining at suppers following the navy yard ball in Washington on Feb. 9 were Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe Bulmer, U.S.N., who entertained on board the U.S.S. Syrah; Capt. and Mrs. Leutze, Lieut. and Mrs. Horace Jones, U.S.N., and Colonel Barnett, U.S.M.C.

Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, entertained at bridge on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, at their Washington residence. Those present were Miss Pettit, of Toledo, O.; Lieut. and Mrs. Littlefield, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Bull, U.S.A.; Paymaster Hicks, U.S.N.; Miss Schaeffer, Dr. Parker, Dr. Mason and Mr. Nickolson.

Mrs. Phelps, wife of Comdr. Harry Phelps, U.S.N., gave a charming reception at her apartment in the Porter, Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, from three to six o'clock. The parlors were decorated in red and yellow tulips and ferns. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Benton and Mrs. Fisher of South Carolina, and Miss Isabel Glennon, daughter of Commander Glennon, U.S.N.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 12, having as their guests Senator and Mrs. Scott, Senator and Mrs. Hopkins, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, the Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission and Mrs. Shonts, Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Maury and Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati.

An informal hop was given in the post hall at Fort Myer, Va., on Feb. 8. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Bull, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Deitrick, U.S.A.; Miss Helen Hatfield, daughter of Colonel Hatfield, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Kean, U.S.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. Humphrey, Dr. Downey, U.S.N.; Miss Natalie Driggs, daughter of Comdr. Driggs, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Berry, U.S.A.; the Misses Humphrey, daughters of General Humphrey, U.S.A., and Lieutenant Merchant, U.S.A.

Chief Master-at-Arms W. H. Belknap, Seaman John Kelly, Boatswain's Mate W. Procknew and Water Tender C. Kullner, on behalf of the crew of the U.S.S. Louisiana, went to Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, and presented to Mrs. Roosevelt a large silver loving cup. The cup was given to Mrs. Roosevelt in one of the parlors of the White House, and it was arranged as a surprise. Both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were very much touched at receiving this remembrance from the crew of the battleship on which they journeyed to Panama and back. After the presentation Archie and Quentin Roosevelt took the four sailors in the President's landau and drove them over the city to see the sights. This was highly gratifying to the bluejackets.

To the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., 120 new members and 10 temporary members were admitted during 1906; 16 have resigned, 22 have died, and one did not qualify, making a net gain in membership, exclusive of temporary members, of 90. The total membership of the club on Dec. 31, 1906, was 1,372, exclusive of honorary and temporary members. There were 17 honorary members and 30 temporary members. The receipts during 1906 were as follows: Restaurant, \$17,109.39; wines, liquors and cigars, \$28,801.57; billiards, \$716.81; cards, \$252.44; rooms, \$3,896.70; barber, \$1,139.93. There was a loss of \$80.92 on the restaurant and \$326.71 on the barber and a gain in the other items as follows: Wines, liquors and cigars, \$8,475.17; billiards, \$364.59; cards, \$107.34; rooms, \$2,748.22; balance carried to credit of profit and loss, \$11,287.69. The club has a surplus of assets over all liabilities of \$101,124.18.

Hon. Frank O. Briggs, who has been elected United States Senator from New Jersey to succeed Hon. John F. Dryden, was born in New Hampshire, and was appointed from that State as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy, graduating with the class of 1872. He was promoted second lieutenant of the 2d U.S. Infantry, June 14, 1872, and served until December 16, 1877, when he resigned to become associated with the Roebling Company of Trenton, N.J., with which he has ever since been identified. He has served as mayor of Trenton, member of the New Jersey Legislature, filled an unexpired term as State treasurer, and has held various other responsible offices. Among Senator-elect Briggs' classmates at West Point who are still on the active list of the Army are Col. Stanhope E. Blunt and Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, of the Ordnance Department; Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, of the Cavalry, and Cols. Leaven C. Allen, Richard T. Yeatman and George LeRoy Brown, of the Infantry. Mr. Briggs was known while at the Academy as "Obadiah F. Briggs."

Mrs. Z. W. Reynolds, wife of Pay Inspector Reynolds, U.S.N., was hostess at a very enjoyable reception given a few days since at her home at the Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, in honor of Mrs. James H. Bull, whose husband, Captain Bull, U.S.N., has recently assumed command of the station. Mrs. Reynolds made a charming hostess and dispensed cordial hospitality. Greens, pink bridesmaids roses and lilies of the valley added to the attractiveness of the pretty home. Mrs. Reynolds was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Marix, Mrs. Shirley, Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Flagg and Mrs. Charles P. Perkins. Among the many who crossed to the island for the affair were: Admiral and Mrs. Glass, Miss Marguerite Hanford, Admiral and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Marix, U.S.M.C.; Capt. and Mrs. Bull, U.S.N.; Mrs. Shirley, Mrs. Ynez Shorb White, Miss Ethel Shorb, Mrs. James King Steele, Mrs. Selby Hanna, Miss Maye Colburn, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. McElroy, Miss McElroy, Edmund N. Carpenter, Capt. and Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. George Beardsley, Dr. James Pressley, Lieutenant Commander Barnes, Dr. C. E. Riggs, Dr. Biddle, Major William Stephenson, Misses Stephenson, Mrs. Malcolm Henry, Mrs. George Sperry, Miss Beatrice Fife, Mrs. Frank Deering, Mrs. James Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Plummer Perkins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Flagg.

Second Lieut. Byrd A. Page, 11th U.S. Inf., has been undergoing trial by G.C.M. at Fort Russell, Wyo.

Lieut. Eugene P. Crowne, 29th U.S. Inf., is under trial by G.C.M. at Fort Douglas, Utah.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 8.

The moonlight horseback riding parties given by the Engineer officers stationed at Camp Columbia, Cuba, were among the most enjoyable events of the past month.

Major and Mrs. John Miller, U.S.A., entertained at a supper at the New Willard in Washington on Feb. 7, following the Army and Navy reception at the White House. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieutenant Harper, U.S.A.; Miss Heald, and Miss Drake.

Guests at Hotel Breslin, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, New York city, during the past few days included the following: Lieut. Arthur G. Kavanagh, U.S.N.; Capt. R. R. Stevens, U.S.A.; Major C. C. McCulloch, U.S.A., and Mrs. R. B. Turner, of Fort Edward, N.Y. Mrs. James N. Allison, wife of Colonel Allison, of the Subsistence Department, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. W. Whalley, of Portland, Ore., and Miss Marion Allison, who has been spending the winter in New York city, sailed from Boston on Saturday, Feb. 2, by the White Star steamer Republic for Naples, Italy, for an absence of several months.

Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., entertained at a stag dinner in Washington on Feb. 12, when his guests included Gen. John M. Wilson, Gen. George B. Davis, Gen. George Andrews, General Woodhull, Gen. E. A. Garlington, Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Major John T. Knight, Major Jay E. Hopper, Major W. P. Huxford, Capt. Charles Fenton and Gen. E. D. Dimmick.

Miss Josephine Ellicott, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. John M. Ellicott, gave a delightful tea for a few of her friends on board the U.S.S. Maryland at Manila, Jan. 9. Among those present were the Misses Raymond, Miss Dorothy Smith, Miss Frances Barnum and Miss Catherine Andrews, daughter of Colonel Andrews, military secretary. Dancing was the feature of the afternoon, and the affair was chaperoned by Mrs. Ellicott and Mrs. Van Dusen, wife of Major George Van Dusen.

An exhibition drill, given by the 13th U.S. Cavalry and the 3d Battalion, U.S. Field Artillery, was held at Fort Myer, Va., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 8, for the benefit of the Rough Riders National Monument Fund and the Soldiers Athletic Association. Army, Navy and official society was well represented in the large gathering that filled the riding hall. Gen. Fred. D. Grant and staff, General Humphrey, General Sumner, Major Dickman and Comdr. F. H. Eldridge, U.S.N., were present, occupying seats of honor. Captain Preston, U.S.A., was in command of the Cavalry drill, and Lieutenant McDonald, U.S.A., in command of the Artillery.

About sixty years ago Lieut. Ulysses Simpson Grant, U.S.A., was stationed at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y. The Julia Dent Grant Circle of the Grand Army of the Republic observed the ninety-eighth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday by appropriate exercises Tuesday, Feb. 12, all, of course, patriotic in their nature, being aided by the veterans of Joseph K. Barnes Post, No. 360, of Sacket Harbor. Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., is a member of Benjamin F. Butler Post, No. 42, Lowell, Mass., and compiled with the request of the Woman's Relief Corps, G.A.R., Sacket Harbor, to address them. The speaker paid tribute to the memory of the martyred President by confining himself, in the main, to the beautiful broad words, memorable in the classics of our language, spoken by Abraham Lincoln, Nov. 19, 1863, at the consecration of the national cemetery at Gettysburg.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Howard C. Shelford, alt., Lewisville, Ark.; William J. Calvert, South Bend, Ind.; William A. Blackport, alt., Goshen, Ind.; Park A. Garn, alt., Burr Oak, Ind.; Henry C. Ritz, alt., Morningside, Iowa; Campbell K. P. Smith, Jewell, Kan.; Stanley Honour, New Orleans, La.; Alfred K. Fosnes, Montevideo, Minn.; Clarence White, alt., Montevideo, Minn.; Carroll Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; Earl Hyde, alt., New London, Mo.; Bryan Wilson, alternate, Mexico, Mo.; William E. Larned, Atlantic City, N.J.; Robert L. Gray, Jersey City, N.J.; David H. Cowles, Wilkesboro, N.C.; Harry P. Cressman, alt., White Haven, Pa.; John A. Sosnowski, alt., Freeland, Pa.; Foster H. Kennedy, Williamsport, Pa.; Lytle Perry, alternate, Blossburg, Pa.; D. G. Van De Boe, alt., Coudersport, Pa.; Geo. W. Polk, alt., Fort Worth, Tex.; Horace S. Murphy, Ballinger, Tex.; Edward F. Doherty, Cascade, Wis.

Chaplains Pierce and Rice entertained Co. F, 27th Inf., at their camp at Marianao, Cuba, Feb. 6, with an interesting program. The first number was "Battle of Manila Bay," illustrated by Private Ballenger. Sixty views were then thrown on the sheet of Co. F in a Moro battle in the Philippines. Then music was provided by Corporal Collins, followed by a recitation by Mrs. Wallace. Dr. Gothard came next with a comical song, which took well. Miss Marie Louisa recited a Spanish piece. Hugh Whitney gave a series of tableaux in the lime-light, assisted by Paul Malone, son of Captain Malone. Miss Huston proved to be a star attraction. She delivered a pretty little recitation. Comical Sharlitz, of Co. F, made up as a Dutchman, finished the entertainment. Chaplain Pierce and Rice carry a full complement of show stuff, such as drop curtains, stereopticon, minstrel make-up outfit, etc., with which to entertain the soldiers, without expense at any point where troops are stationed. The entertainments are always free to all.

The last of the series of dances given at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., took place in the sail loft, Feb. 9. There was an unusually large attendance among the Army and Navy, and the hall was beautifully decorated with flags and devices of electric lights. The guests were received by Mrs. Leutze, wife of the commandant of the yard. Among those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Horace Jones, U.S.N.; Lieut. and Mrs. Littlefield, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. Leutze, Miss Leutze, Lieut. H. P. Jones, U.S.N.; Colonel Barnett, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. Roger Williams, U.S.N.; Miss McIlvaine, Ensign David Le Breton, U.S.N.; Miss Le Breton, Miss Johanna Schroeder, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Bulmer, U.S.N.; Miss Edith Sanger, Miss Eleanor Terry, Paymr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williamson; Miss Helen Hatfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Bull, U.S.A.; Miss Schaeffer, Lieutenant Berry, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Kean, U.S.A.; Miss Carlisle, Lieut. Douglas McArthur, U.S.A.; Lieut. Roger Black, U.S.A.; Miss Mary Southerland, Paymr. Felix Holt, U.S.N.; Miss Laura Wells, Miss Shepard, Ensign S. C. Rowan, U.S.N.; Ensign W. S. Anderson, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Mustin, U.S.N.; Ensign Holmes, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Rockwell, U.S.A., and Lieutenant Downer, U.S.A.

Mrs. Lillie Pigman, wife of Rear Admiral George W. Pigman, U.S.N., died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 15.

A daughter, Virginia McFerrin Pope, was born to the wife of Lieut. William R. Pope, 2d U.S. Cav., at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Feb. 8.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, 13th U.S. Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 14.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., was one of the speakers at a recent service in behalf of the American Church Alliance for Negroes held in St. Thomas's church, New York.

Mrs. E. A. Shaw, sister of Chaplain Headley, of Lexington, Mass., and his son, Mr. B. B. Headley, and wife, of Rutland, Vt., have been spending a few weeks at Sandy Hook, N.J.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chadwick, U.S.N., of Newport, were the guests of honor at a delightful tea in Washington on Feb. 11, given by Miss Silvie Fowler at her Rhode Island avenue residence.

Before medical assistance could be called, Mrs. Annie C. Allen, sixty-five years old, of Philadelphia, died from heart trouble Feb. 14 at the home of Rear Admiral Cipriano Andrade, U.S.N., retired, at No. 328 West 84th street, New York city. Mrs. Allen was visiting the Rear Admiral's daughter-in-law.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first street, New York city, this week included the following: Lieut. I. M. Madison, Major Millard P. Waltz, Capt. Frank McIntyre, Col. P. S. Bonus, Major H. Taylor and Vets. Coleman Nockolds, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral J. B. Cogahan, U.S.N., and Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., were guests at the dinner of the Rensselaer County Society, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 15. Rear Admiral Cogahan made a spirited defense of warships built by the Government. "The government," he said, "builds the best ships that float."

Lieut. Allen Kimberly, civilian appointee at large to Artillery Corps from Virginia, is a son of Hon. and Mrs. J. B. Kimberly, Fort Monroe, Va., and nephew of Capt. John H. Gifford, U.S.A., retired. He graduated from Virginia Military Institute, civil engineering, '06. He has been raised and schooled in a military atmosphere and has every promise of a successful Army career. Upon qualifying for existing vacancy as first lieutenant, A.C., he will, it is claimed, be the youngest first lieutenant in the Army. He is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, civilian appointee at large from Illinois to the Artillery Corps, is a graduate of the Electrical Engineering University of Illinois, '04, followed by one year test course in the shops of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Lieutenant Clark has practised his profession two years in Chicago and New York. He was holding civil service appointment in Electric Supply Department of Brooklyn Navy Yard when appointed to the Army, and was a member of Co. I, 23d N.Y. National Guard. He is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and is a brother of Mrs. Kerrick, wife of 1st Lieut. H. S. Kerrick, Art. Corps.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Feb. 14, were the following: Gen. C. A. Woodruff, Lieut. A. T. Dalton and Lieut. J. E. Shelley, U.S.A.; Pay Insp. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowie; Dr. R. A. Bashman, U.S.N.; Capt. D. F. Keller and Capt. S. H. Mould, U.S.A.; Lieut. S. J. Wallace, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wallace; Major Charles Keller, Lieut. F. L. Poindexter and Col. P. F. Harvey, U.S.A.; Comdr. H. T. Mayo, U.S.N.; Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A., and Mrs. McCaskey; Lieut. H. M. Bankhead, U.S.A.; Lieut. K. S. Gregory, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gregory; Gen. J. W. Bubb, Capt. A. J. Bowley, Col. C. D. Cowles and Dr. C. D. Burk, U.S.A.

Several members of the Naval Academy class of 1881, some of whom were compelled to leave the Service because of a congestion of young officers in the Navy at that time, enjoyed a brilliant dinner and happy reunion on the evening of Feb. 11, which was given by Capt. John W. Weeks, a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, in honor of W. W. Russell, Minister to Venezuela, who is spending some time at his home in Washington on leave of absence. Aside from Captain Weeks and Minister Russell, those present were Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer and Lieut. Cols. George Barnett and C. A. Doyen, all of the Marine Corps; Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; Charles W. Stewart, librarian of the Navy Department; Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard, William G. Ford, of New York, and L. T. McKee, of Philadelphia. The dinner was given at the Metropolitan Club, in Washington.

The Navy Relief Society, of which Admiral Dewey is president, in their annual report for 1906 give their total receipts as \$550 from subscriptions to life memberships, \$95 from benefactors, \$243 from members, \$119.99 miscellaneous and \$3,769.01 in lump subscriptions from vessels and stations of the Navy; in all, \$4,227. The disbursements were \$4,536.85 and \$650 was added to the permanent fund, leaving a balance of \$2,151.53, that at the beginning of the year being \$2,400.71. The following is a summary of the work of the society during the past year: Deaths, officers, 25; warrant officers, 10; enlisted men, 166; total, 201. Of these, 17 left no heirs and 88 left only male heirs; 90 left female heirs, and of these 49 did not need aid or it was not deemed advisable to extend aid to them. Relief was extended to the families of 49 out of the 65 men who were killed in the Bennington disaster, some of the next of kin not being located until during the year just past. When the Kearsarge disaster occurred some immediate aid was given, but it was soon learned that a special fund had been collected in the Atlantic Fleet for the families of the deceased, each of the families receiving a considerable sum, so that no further payments were made to any of them from the funds of this society. Financial aid has been given during the year in forty cases, amounting in all to \$3,679.55 for beneficiaries and \$600 for educational purposes.

The Medical Department of the Army is taking great pride in the record that has been made in Cuba by Major Jefferson R. Kean, of that Department, and his assistants, in looking after the health and sanitary conditions of Havana and the army camps since the American troops were sent there last October as an "Army of Pacification." Major Kean made a record for himself in this kind of work from the beginning of the American occupation of the island following the Spanish-American War, when the Army health officers cleaned up filthy Havana and converted it into one of the cleanest cities of the world. Reports of the officers, however, show that conditions in the Cuban capital had deteriorated somewhat under the independent Cuban régime, and when the troops were sent there last fall it was to risk taking the yellow fever, for there were then a number of cases in the island, there being nearly a dozen in the city of Havana alone. Working faithfully, day and night, Ma-

for Kean and his assistants finally stamped out the disease and ridded the city of the filth that attracts the germ bearing mosquitos. By the first of November the number of cases had been greatly reduced, and at the first of the year there were only a few in all the island. Major Kean has returned to Washington, and, in reporting to the Medical Department, he states that there has not been a case of yellow fever in Havana since Jan. 7, that there has not been a case of it at any time since the occupation among the enlisted men, and only one officer contracted the fever.

Congress has passed an act authorizing the award of a medal of honor to Roe Reisinger, alias J. Monroe Reisinger, late corporal, Co. H, 150th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for specially brave and meritorious conduct in the face of the enemy at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. Mr. Reisinger, who is the father of Lieut. Jas. W. H. Reisinger, jr., 27th Inf., was a student at Allegheny College with the late President McKinley. Subsequently he practised law for number of years, being recognized as a lawyer of unusual abilities—especially in criminal cases. He is of distinguished ancestry and is connected with the American branch of the Bonaparte family through his maternal great-grandmother, Susanne Chamberlain Standiford, a cousin of the famous American belle, Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore. The latter married Prince Jerome Bonaparte, the Emperor Napoleon's brother. The Reisinger family played an important part in the war for the Union. The four brothers were all in the Army. Napoleon B. served in the 17th Indiana Volunteers; James W. H. was lieutenant colonel of the 25th U.S. Colored Troops; Charles S. was a captain in the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers and lost a leg at the battle of Coal Harbor. At the battle of Gettysburg Corporal Reisinger was one of the color guard. He was wounded early in the afternoon by a minnie ball penetrating his right foot, causing later the removal of two bones from his foot, with the result of permanent lameness because of that injury. Notwithstanding he was urged by his comrades to go to the hospital for treatment, he continued to perform his duty as a soldier until wounded three times, when weakness from injuries and from loss of blood compelled his retirement. After Gettysburg, Reisinger was for more than a year in the hospital, the last of the bullets being extracted thirteen months after he received them. He was then transferred to the 14th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, where he served the remainder of his three years' enlistment.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 7, 1907.

Brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.—Col. George E. Pond, asst. quartermaster general, to be placed on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general, from the date on which he shall be retired from active service.

Promotions in the Army—Cavalry arm.

To be captains.

First Lieut. John McClintock, 9th Cav., from Oct. 22, 1906, vice Dallam, 5th Cav., detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. Paul T. Hayne, jr., 14th Cav., from Oct. 28, 1906, vice Dugan, 12th Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, 3d Cav., from Jan. 19, 1907, vice Fuller, 9th Cav., retired.

First Lieut. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., from Jan. 21, 1907, vice Lindsley, 1st Cav., detailed as Q.M.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 3d Cav., from Oct. 22, 1906, vice McClintock, 9th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav., from Oct. 28, 1906, vice Hayne, 14th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 15th Cav., from Jan. 21, 1907, vice Sturges, 5th Cav., promoted.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 11, 1907.

Appointments in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Raymond Lockwood Jack, of Virginia; Thomas Andrew Stanney, of Connecticut; Wales Alfred Benham, of Ohio; and Philip Francis Roach, of Wisconsin, to be third lieutenants in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 13, 1907.

Cavalry Arm.

To be second lieutenants.—Sergt. Bruce LaMar Burch, Troop E, 15th Cav.; Sergt. Edgar Mason Whiting, Troop H, 15th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Edward Goff Elliott, Troop M, 6th Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. Guy Herbet Wyman, Troop K, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Verne Raymond Bell, Troop G, 15th Cav.; Squadron Sergt. Major Henry Weller Baird, 15th Cav.; Sergt. Alexander Hamilton Jones, Troop H, 13th Cav.; Sergt. Charles Louis Stevenson, Troop A, 1st Cav.; Frank Kirby Chapin, of New York.

Infantry Arm.

To be second lieutenants.—1st Sergt. Jacob Earl Fickel, Co. K, 27th Inf.; Pvt. Jesse Wright Boyd, Infantry, unassigned; Sergt. Ebenezer George Bourret, Co. A, 3d Inf.; Corp. Bush Blodget Lincoln, Co. C, 18th Inf.; Corp. William Fletcher Sharp, Co. G, 2d Battalion, C.E.; Sergt. Walter Francis Llewellyn Hartigan, 46th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Bruce Magruder, 67th Co., C.A.; Sergt. George Herman Huddleson, Co. H, 29th Inf.; Corp. Hampton M. Roach, jr., Co. L, 3d Inf.; Sergt. George Edward Maurice Kelly, 84th Co., C.A.; Corp. George Cassidy Keeleher, Co. K, 5th Inf.; Battalion Sergt. Major Clarence McPherson Janney, 16th Inf.; Sergt. Harry Hall Pritchett, Co. A, 27th Inf.; Sergt. Earl Carlton Buck, Co. F, 16th Inf.; Corp. Jerry Baxter, 96th Co., C.A.; Russel James, of Virginia; Lloyd Radston Fredholm, of Massachusetts; Rowan Palmer Lemly, District of Columbia; Frank Thorpe, jr., of Maryland; Albert Elliott Brown, of New Jersey; James MacDonald Lockett, at large; Eugene Robinson, of Michigan, and Chester Hood Loucheim, of New York.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations sent to the Senate on Feb. 4, which appeared in our issue of Feb. 9, page 647, were confirmed on Feb. 11, and also the nomination of Capt. Thomas H. Jackson, C.E., for appointment as a member of the California Debris Commission.

S.O. FEB. 14, 1907, WAR DEPT. A board of officers is appointed to meet at Madison Barracks for examination of officers for promotion. Detail for board follows: Major Charles M. Truitt, 23d Inf.; Major Harry M. Hallock, surg.; Capt. John L. Hines, 23d Inf.; Capt. Harry A. Eaton, 23d Inf., and Capt. Edwin W. Rich, asst. surg.

Major Aaron H. Appel, surg., relieved duty in Philippines, and to San Francisco from Manila May 1, report further orders.

G.O. 28, FEB. 7, 1907, WAR DEPT. 1. Par. 30, G.O. No. 133, July 23, 1906, W.D., is amended to read as follows:

20. Diplomas of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery shall exempt the holders thereof from professional examination for promotion to the grade next above that held by them at graduation, for a period of two years, in Cavalry drill regulations, Field Artillery drill regulations, hagiology, security, and information, and topography.

2. Section 6, Par. I, G.O. No. 62, March 28, 1906, is amended to read as follows:

6. All materials, parts, supplies, and tools required in mak-

ing repairs by skilled mechanics will be shipped and, with the exception of mechanics' tools, will be invoiced to the commanding officer of the battery, who will immediately report their arrival to the officer of the Ordnance Department charged with making the repairs. If repairs or alterations cannot be made at the post, the commanding officer of the battery is authorized to ship directly to the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for repair any part or article which may be transported through the mails or by express. If the repairs or alterations are very considerable, or if they involve work on parts too bulky to be shipped as above described, the commanding officer of the battery will obtain, through military channels, the approval of the department commander for the shipment of the parts to such arsenals or arsenals as may be designated by the officer of the Ordnance Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 29, FEB. 8, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 571, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. No. 201, W.D., Dec. 15, 1906, is further amended to read as follows:

571. A company duly incorporated under the laws of the United States, or of any State, and legally authorized to guarantee bonds, may be accepted as surety, subject to the limitations prescribed in Par. 573, 574, and 575. Lists of such surety companies as have conformed to the requirements of law and these regulations will be published from time to time by the War Department. A firm, as such, will not be accepted as surety, nor a partner for a co-partner or firm of which he is a member. Stockholders who are not officers of a corporation may be accepted as sureties for such corporation.

II. The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

575. (a) This paragraph directs that hereafter no surety company shall be accepted under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 13, 1894, as sole surety on any recognition, stipulation, bond, or undertaking under the War Department for an amount greater than ten per cent. of its paid-up capital and surplus. Other instructions relative to this are also given.

III. The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

228½ Colors for Battalions of Philippine Scouts.—The national service color prescribed in Par. 228 will be used on all occasions. The official designation of the battalion will be engraved on a silver band placed on the pike or lance.

CIRCULAR 7, FEB. 5, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. As the law contemplates that an enlisted man in order to be eligible to compete for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant shall have not less than two years' actual service in the Army, furloughs will not be granted, except in cases of emergency, to enlisted candidates for commissions who have had less than two years' service.

2. A serviceable mount, when available at the station where the officer is serving, together with the necessary horse equipments, may be issued to a dismounted officer while temporarily detailed on mounted duty for which he does not receive mounted pay. The issue of horse equipments will be made on memorandum receipt in case the detail is intended to cover only a short period under the control of the local commander, and on regular invoice and receipt in case the detail is likely to cover an extended period or extend to duty beyond the jurisdiction of the local commander. In the latter case the accountable officer will furnish a certificate with his property return showing that the horse equipments are needed by him on account of temporary detail on mounted duty for which he does not receive mounted pay, and a copy of the order detailing him will also accompany the return.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

CIR. 9, FEB. 12, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. The mallein treatment, as a preventive against generalized incipient glanders, will be administered quarterly in the United States, and oftener in tropical countries, to all horses and mules belonging to the Army. Commanding officers are authorized, in their discretion, to extend or to reduce the interval between each treatment as the condition of the animals may indicate.

Quartermasters will make timely requisition upon the Quartermaster General for the necessary quantity of mallein to carry out the provisions of this circular.

II. Announces that the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., has been specially designated for the reception and safe-keeping of funds advanced to disbursing officers of the War Department.

III. The following decision of the Assistant Secretary of War rendered Jan. 28, 1907, is hereby substituted for so much of Par. I, Cir. No. 69, W.D., Dec. 31, 1906, as relates to the sale to the organized militia of blank record books and blank forms, and Par. II, Cir. No. 6, W.D., Feb. 1, 1907, is revoked:

Blank Forms and Books Prescribed for the Army are "Supplies."—Held, that blank forms and books prescribed for use by the Army are "supplies" within the meaning of Sec. 17 of the militia law of Jan. 21, 1903, and are therefore subject to issue or sale, as therein provided, to the authorities of the States, Territories, and District of Columbia for the use of the militia. The methods which govern issues or sales of stores or supplies to the militia will also apply to these blanks, and chiefs of bureaus will determine in each case their cost value. The foregoing does not apply to blanks prescribed for the militia in its relations to the Department, these being furnished without charge as heretofore.

G.O. 3, FEB. 2, 1907, DEPT. OF DAKOTA. The undersigned hereby resumes command of the Department of Dakota.

JOHN W. BUBB, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 2, FEB. 4, 1907, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION. Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, 12th Inf., acting inspector general, is announced as inspector general of this division.

G.O. 3, JAN. 26, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Under the requirements of G.O. No. 10, c.s., W.D., and in compliance with instructions from the War Department, G.O. No. 1, c.s., these headquarters, is modified as follows:

Enlisted men of the 25th Infantry who have six months or more to serve from the date of sailing will accompany the regiment to the Philippine Islands; those having more than six months to serve at date of sailing can be discharged, but only for re-enlistment as contemplated in G.O. No. 14, series 1904, W.D.

Enlisted men of the regiment, except non-commissioned officers, who have less than six months to serve from date of sailing and who do not desire to be discharged and re-enlisted for the purpose of going to the Philippine Islands, will be transferred to the two troops of the 9th and 10th Cavalry designated to remain in the United States, and will remain at their stations awaiting orders for such transfer; names of such men will be immediately furnished these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General McCaskey:

C. J. CRANE, Lieutenant Colonel, Military Secretary.

ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

G.O. 10, FEB. 1, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, Gen. Staff, is relieved from duty as Chief of Staff, Army of Cuban Pacification.

Major William A. Mann, Gen. Staff, is assigned to duty as Chief of Staff, Army of Cuban Pacification.

Upon the expiration of leave granted Capt. Warren W. Whitson, 15th Cav., he will join his proper station at Cienfuegos, Cuba. (Jan. 31, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert P. Updyke, 17th Inf. (Jan. 31, A.C.P.)

The following named officers will proceed from their respective stations to Camp Columbia, Cuba, as witnesses before a general court-martial, and will report to 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., Judge Advocate, Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 6: Col. O. J. Sweet, 28th Inf.; Capt. J. H. Parker,

28th Inf.; Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf.; Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, 28th Inf.; Capt. Harold B. Fiske, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Price, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th Inf. (Jan. 28, A.C.P.)

Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff, Army of Cuban Pacification, is relieved from duty in Cuba, to take effect Feb. 1, and will return to his proper station in the city of Washington. (Jan. 28, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Morris C. Foote, 28th Inf., will proceed from his station to these headquarters, reporting not later than Feb. 4, 1907. (Jan. 28, A.C.P.)

Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., will proceed from his station to these headquarters for duty. (Jan. 28, A.C.P.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James E. Shelley, 11th Cav., is extended for a period of thirty days. (Jan. 28, A.C.P.)

The following changes of stations of troops in Cuba are ordered: Cos. B and C, 27th Inf., from Santa Clara, Province of Santa Clara, to Camp Columbia, Cuba. (Jan. 23, A.C.P.) Second Lieut. William S. Barriger, 15th Cav., Ranchuelo, Province of Santa Clara, for the purpose of serving as a member of the board of officers convened at that station to examine into the financial condition of the 15th Cavalry Post Exchange which existed at Mount Gretna, Pa. (Jan. 23, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf. (Jan. 23, A.C.P.)

G.O. 60, DEC. 29, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, having reported, will assume command of that post, relieving Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, who will comply with Par. I, G.O. No. 136, July 26, 1906, W.D.

G.O. 61, DEC. 31, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, having reported, will proceed to Ililo, Panay, and assume command of the Department of the Visayas.

G.O. 73, DEC. 13, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Publishes the report of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the department for 1906. Corp. M. O. Arrington, B, 16th Inf., led the expert riflemen with a per cent. of 87.33. Capt. Peyton G. Clark, 13th Inf., with a per cent. of 89.33, led the sharpshooters, and Corp. J. L. Shewell, D, 1st Inf., the marksmen, with 76.40.

The best ten pistol shots, both courses, were: 1, Sergt. Ernest Kuhn, Troop D, 8th Cav., 92.75 per cent.; 2, 2d Lieut. Frank Keller, 8th Cav., 88; 3, 2d Lieut. F. E. Sidman, 8th Cav., 88.25; 4, Corp. A. O. Feiler, Troop F, 8th Cav., 86.25; 5, Corp. C. W. Higgins, band, 3d Cav., 85.42; 6, Sergt. A. Pierpoint, Troop K, 7th Cav., 84.91; 7, Pvt. Adolph Winterfeldt, Troop I, 7th Cav., 83.83; 8, Wag. John Campbell, Troop H, 8th Cav., 83.42; 9, 1st Lieut. D. T. E. Castle, 7th Cav., 82.91; 10, 1st Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, 3d Cav., 82.58.

The best ten pistol shots, dismounted course, were: 1, 1st Lieut. Perrin L. Smith, 16th Inf., 97.50 per cent.; 2, Trumpeter M. B. Childress, Troop G, 3d Cav., 97; 3, Pvt. Robert A. Corkins, Troop I, 8th Cav., 96.50; 4, 2d Lieut. Arthur R. Jones, 3d Cav., 96; 5, Q.M. Sergt. B. E. Barker, Troop D, 3d Cav., 95; 6, Corp. T. H. Coppard, Troop G, 8th Cav., 95; 7, 2d Lieut. C. L. Fenton, Art. Corps, 94.50; 8, 2d Lieut. Winn Blair, 7th Cav., 94.50; 9, 1st Sergt. A. H. Conley, Troop H, 7th Cav., 94; 10, Capt. H. H. Pattison, 3d Cav., 94.

G.O. 74, DEC. 19, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Publishes a report of Capt. T. H. Jennings, P.S., the officer in charge of athletics of the department.

Standing of teams in general events: 7th Cavalry, first, 16½ points; 3d Cavalry, second, 11½; 9th Infantry, third, 7; Hospital Corps, fourth, 6; 13th Infantry, fifth, 5; Artillery Corps, sixth, 5; 16th Infantry, seventh, 0.

Standing of organizations in military events for Infantry: 9th Infantry, 39 points; 13th Infantry, 24½; 16th Infantry, 24½.

Standing of organizations in military events for Cavalry: 3d Cavalry, winner, 37½ points; 7th Cavalry, second, 34½; 8th Cavalry, third, 17.

Standing of organizations in military events for Artillery: 5th Battery, F.A., winner, 25 points; 8th Battery, F.A., second, 17; 13th Battery, F.A., third, 9.

The gold medal for the individual scoring greatest number of points was won by Pvt. Everett Johnson, Troop D, 3d Cav., with 11½ points. The base ball championship was won by the 13th Infantry team, winning four games and losing none.

G.O. 75, DEC. 21, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 5th Company, Philippine Scouts, upon its arrival in this department, will report to the C.O., Cuartel de Espana, Manila, for temporary duty, pending transportation to Boac, Marinduque, to which station it will proceed for duty, relieving the 10th Company, Philippine Scouts, which will proceed to the Department of Mindanao.

The commanding general, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will on Jan. 2, 1907, send two companies of Infantry to report to the C.O., Cuartel de Espana, Manila, for temporary station thereat. These companies will stand jointly with the garrison of Cuartel de Espana, perform the duties of guarding United States storehouses and property on the Pasig river, below the Andra monument.

These companies will be detached for a period of not exceeding two months, and at the end of such period the commanding general, Fort William McKinley, will relieve them by two other companies of Infantry without further orders from these headquarters.

By command of Major General Weston:

WILLIAM LASSITER, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 3, JAN. 7, 1907, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Major Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate, having reported, is announced as judge advocate of the department.

G.O. 49, DEC. 18, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, deputy surgeon general, having reported Nov. 6, 1906, is announced as chief surgeon of the department, and attending surgeon at these headquarters, with station at Zamboanga, as of that date.

G.O. 64, DEC. 24, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The 1st Company, Philippine Scouts, is relieved from further duty at Taft, Samar, and will proceed to Camp Hayt, Samar, for temporary station pending the arrival of the transport Banek, when it will be relieved from further duty in this department and will comply with the provisions of Par. 2, G.O. 58, c.s., Philippines Division.

Upon arrival of the transport Banek at Camp Hayt, Samar, the 5th Company, Philippine Scouts, will stand relieved from further duty in this department and will comply with the provisions of Par. 2, G.O. 58, c.s., Philippines Division.

G.O. 65, DEC. 27, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

In view of the receipt of a cablegram from the War Department, announcing the retirement of Col. George P. Borden, 24th Inf., to take effect Jan. 1, 1907, he will stand relieved on that date as officer in charge of field operations, Island of Leyte, and Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf., will, in addition to his other duties on the Island of Samar, assume charge

and control of all the troops and field operations on the Island of Leyte.

By command of Major General Lee:

GEORGE VAN HORN MOSELEY,
Capt., 5th Cav., A.D.C., Act. Mil. Sec.

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1907, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Under the operation of law the following named officers will stand relieved, at noon, this date, from their duties as aides on the personal staff of the undersigned, viz: Capt. George Van Horn Moseley, 5th Cav.; 1st Lt. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf.

To enable him to proceed to the United States on the transport sailing Jan. 15, 1907, Capt. George Van Horn Moseley, 5th Cav., is relieved from further duty as assistant to the military secretary and acting military secretary of the department.

G.O. 2, JAN. 2, 1907, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

The undersigned having reached the statutory age of retirement, his command of the department is concluded.

In thus terminating continuous active military service of over forty-five years, and in severing official relations with those who have served in his command, he desires to tender his thanks generally to the officers, enlisted men and civilian clerks, who, by their able, earnest and constant devotion to their duties, have ensured a gratifying degree of military efficiency throughout the department; and his special thanks to those who have attained highly creditable success, under the greatest privations and hardships, against the public enemies infesting that part of the department within the islands of Samar and Leyte.

J. M. LEE, Major General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 3, JAN. 2, 1907, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Visayas.

Major James B. Erwin, I.G., is detailed, in addition to his other duties, as acting military secretary of the department.

FREDERICK A. SMITH, Col., 8th Inf.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely will be accompanied in his journey from Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D.C., and return by 1st Lt. Eldred D. Warfield, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp. (Feb. 9, N.D.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Ira A. Haynes, military secretary, is announced as acting judge advocate of the department during the temporary absence of Major Lewis E. Goodier, J.A. (Jan. 24, D.G.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Lewis E. Goodier, Judge Advocate General's Department, judge advocate of the department, will proceed to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (Jan. 23, D.G.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Carl A. Martin, Q.M., now at Newport News, Va., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty as Q.M. at the military prison, relieving Major John B. McDonald, 15th Cav., of that duty. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George F. McGurren, having reported, will proceed to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty. (Jan. 7, D.V.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert H. Kratzke, now at Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation, will be sent to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 8, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George F. McGurren will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Jan. 5, Phil. D.)

Major John T. French, Jr., Q.M., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, C.S., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the division, with station in Manila. (Dec. 19, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John D. Yost, asst. surg., will proceed to Burauen, Leyte, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Edgar J. Farrow, who will proceed to Dagami, Leyte, for duty. (Jan. 7, D.V.)

The resignation by 1st Lt. Compton Wilson, asst. surg., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 15, 1907. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

Leave for two months and twenty days, to take effect on or about Feb. 26, 1907, is granted 1st Lt. Orville G. Brown, asst. surg. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

Leave for twelve days is granted Capt. Carroll D. Buck, asst. surg. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Edwin P. Tigner is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect April 1, 1907, and is authorized to avail himself of the leave granted. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. George F. Heard, asst. surg., is further extended one month. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Ira C. Brown is relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will accompany the 3d Battalion, 25th Inf., for duty to accompany that command to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Edgar C. Jones will proceed from Allegheny, Pa., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

Major George D. Deshon, surg., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at Omaha, Neb., vice Lt. Col. John M. Banister, deputy surgeon general, hereby relieved. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Rodney D. Smith is relieved from further temporary duty at Camp Connell, Samar, and will proceed to Camp Bean, Samar, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Albert H. Eber, who will proceed to Borongan, Samar, for duty. (Dec. 20, D.V.)

Capt. Basil H. Dutcher, asst. surg., having reported, will report to the C.O. of his present station, Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty as surgeon. (Dec. 19, D.V.)

Capt. William M. Roberts, asst. surg., now on temporary duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will report to the commanding general of that post for duty. (Dec. 22, D. Luzon.)

Major William Stephenson, surg., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will accompany Troop K, 14th Cav., to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and return to Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 31, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Samuel A. Greenwell, now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., will proceed to Fort St. Philip, La., not later than Feb. 7, 1907, for temporary duty during the absence of Contract Surg. Roger P. Ames, U.S.A. (Jan. 24, D.G.)

First Lieut. Albert G. Love, asst. surg., and Contract Surgs. John N. Merrick and Harrison W. Stackey, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mind., for duty. (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Robert M. Culler, asst. surg., from duty at the Division Hospital, Manila, and will report to the C.O. transport McClellan, for temporary duty as surgeon of that transport during her absence from this port for repairs, with station in Manila. (Dec. 31, Phil. D.)

Capt. Ira A. Shiner, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army building, New York city, vice Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., relieved. (Feb. 12, W.D.)

The resignation by Capt. John R. Devereux, asst. surg., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 30, 1907. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

First Lieuts. Julius C. Gregory, Omar W. Pinkston, William A. Duncan, and Harold W. Cowper, asst. surgs., will take station in San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. James Bourke, asst. surg., is assigned to duty in the Army Transport Service with station at Newport News, Va. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Frederick D. Branch from duty at Fort Wood, N.Y., to Fort Preble, Me., for duty. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. William R. Davis, asst. surg., from duty at Camp Elderidge, Laguna, and will proceed to Camp Wilhem, Taybas, for duty. Contract Surg. William O. Cutliffe, having reported, will proceed to Boac, Marinduque, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. James R. Mount, who will proceed to Manila for instructions. Contract Surg. George F. Campbell from further duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Naic, Cavite, for duty. Contract Dental Surg. Emmett J. Craig to

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Jan. 3, D. Luzon.)

Contr. Surg. Henry W. Eliot from duty in the Department of Luzon, and will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty, relieving Contr. Surg. Edgar J. Farrow, who will proceed to Manila for duty. (Jan. 8, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. Edward E. Lamkin is granted leave with permission to visit China and Japan until Feb. 22, 1907, when he will take passage at Nagasaki, Japan, on the transport scheduled to sail from Manila Feb. 15, 1907, for San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 21, P.D.)

Sergt. First Class Benjamin F. Nudd, H.C., will proceed to Tagabiran, Samar, relieving Sergt. First Class Ernest Vollmer, H.C., who will proceed to Iloilo for duty. (Dec. 20, D.V.)

Sergt. Thomas F. Smith, H.C., now at Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Manila for duty on the first available transport. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Henry Roepke, H.C., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Surgeon of the department, to date Feb. 8, 1907, and will proceed to his proper station, Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (Feb. 6, D. Mo.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, C.E., upon the completion of his examination for promotion, will proceed via Tampa, Fla., to join his battalion in Cuba. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Wildurr Willing, C.E., is detailed in charge of the Lighthouse Division, Bureau of Navigation, relieving Capt. Herbert Deakyn, C.E. (Jan. 3, Phil. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. John McLaren, now at Fort Monroe, will be sent to Fort Riley for duty. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Lippincott will proceed to Camp Stotenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Jan. 3, Phil. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Feb. 10, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb. (Feb. 6, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Charles L. Willard, Signal Corps, from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, Cal. (Feb. 5, D. Cal.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Feb. 16, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. William W. Gordon, 2d Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (Feb. 1, D. Mo.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., vice Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, relieved, to take effect upon the completion of the examination of officers now before the board undergoing examination. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. A. RODGERS.

The leave for two months granted 1st Lieut. David H. Helle, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Feb. 6, N.D.)

Leave of absence for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Copley Enos, 6th Cav. (Feb. 1, N.D.)

The leave for two months granted 1st Lieut. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Feb. 6, N.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for one month, from about Feb. 12, is granted to Capt. C. J. Symmonds, 12th Cav. (Jan. 29, D.G.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (Feb. 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Feb. 12, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Troop B, 14th Cav., will on arrival of Troop K, 14th Cav., at Boise Barracks, Idaho, return by rail to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., its proper station. (Feb. 1, D. Colo.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. David C. Seagrave, A.C., will report in person to Col. George S. Grimes, A.C., president of the examining board, Fort Myer, Va., at such time as he may be required for examination for promotion. (Feb. 12, W.D.)

Chaplain Barton W. Perry, A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (Feb. 12, W.D.)

Capt. Harry G. Bishop, A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Stevens, Ore., relieving 2d Lieut. Avery J. Cooper, A.C., of that duty. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. John B. Murphy, A.C., to proceed from the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, to Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person to Col. Sydney W. Taylor, A.C., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capts. John L. Hayden, William L. Kenly, Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr.; 1st Lieut. Matthew W. Briggs, 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Doe, 2d Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

The following officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person to Col. George S. Grimes, A.C., president of the examining board, Fort Myer, Va., at such time as they may be required for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Charles T. Menoyer, Capt. Peyton C. March, 1st Lieuts. Charles R. Lawson, William I. Westervelt, Edwin G. Davis, Archibald H. Sunderland, Harry E. Mitchell, Charles M. Bunker, 2d Lieuts. Wade H. Carpenter, Frederick W. Hinrichs, Jr., Adam F. Casad, Charles M. Allen, Stephen Abbott, William F. Morrison, Marion W. Howze, Thomas E. Selfridge, Leslie J. McNair, Chauncey L. Fenton, Lucian B. Moody, Donald C. McDonald, Charles S. Blakely, James B. Dillard, Matthew A. Cross, Thomas M. Spaulding, Otho V. Kean, John Lund, Forrest E. Willford, John C. Henderson. So much of this order as relates to 1st Lieut. Charles M. Bunker will take effect upon his return to his proper station from the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person to Lieut. Col. William B. Homer, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Banks, Mass., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capts. Alfred M. Hunter, Wilmot E. Ellis, Morris K. Carroll and Henry D. Todd, Jr.; 1st Lieuts. Samuel S. O'Connor, Phillip Yost, Louis E. Bennett, Frank S. Long, Adna G. Clarke, Willis C. Metcalf, Henry C. Merriam, Roy L. Taylor, Joseph Matson, Arthur L. Fuller, Francis H. Lomax; 2d Lieuts. Glenn F. Jenks, John M. Page, Richard P. Winslow, James M. Fulton, William S. Wood, John E. Munroe, Henry S. Kilbourne, Jr., Wilford J. Hawkins, Louis C. Brinton, Jr., Hennings F. Colley, William C. Colvin, Henry W. Bunn, Frank H. Phipps, Jr., Douglas I. McKay, James F. Walker, Francis B. Upham, Morgan L. Brett, Walter E. Donahue. (Feb. 12, W.D.)

The following officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person to Col. John D. C. Hoskins, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., at such time as they may be required for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capts. John K. Cree, Richmond P. Davis, Wirt Robinson, George F. Landers, Delamere Skerrett, Archibald Campbell, Thomas W. Winston, Frank G. Mauldin; 1st Lieuts. Harrison S. Kerrick, Charles L. Lanham, John P. Spurr, Cleveland C. Lansing, George M. Apple, Edgar H. Yule, Frederick L. Buck, Leroy T. Hillman, Clarence Deems, Jr., Robert W. Collins, Francis W. Griffin, Alfred Hasbrouck, Ralph M. Mitchell, Walter V. Cottrell, Allan Lefort, Francis H. Lincoln,

The following officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person to Col. John D. C. Hoskins, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., at such time as they may be required for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capts. John K. Cree, Richmond P. Davis, Wirt Robinson, George F. Landers, Delamere Skerrett, Archibald Campbell, Thomas W. Winston, Frank G. Mauldin; 1st Lieuts. Harrison S. Kerrick, Charles L. Lanham, John P. Spurr, Cleveland C. Lansing, George M. Apple, Edgar H. Yule, Frederick L. Buck, Leroy T. Hillman, Clarence Deems, Jr., Robert W. Collins, Francis W. Griffin, Alfred Hasbrouck, Ralph M. Mitchell, Walter V. Cottrell, Allan Lefort, Francis H. Lincoln,

Howard L. Landers, Hugh J. B. McElgin; 2d Lieuts. Richard Furnival, Carl E. Wiggin, Edmund T. Weisel, Richard H. Jordan. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. James E. Bell, 2d Inf., from further treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty in that department. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

First Lieut. John C. Murphy, 4th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave for ten days granted Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th Inf., and extended one month and twenty days, is further extended to include Feb. 28, 1907. (Feb. 5, N.D.)

Second Lieut. William J. Davis, 8th Inf., now at Camp John Hay, Benguet, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and report, not later than Feb. 1, 1907, to Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 7, Phil. D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Feb. 12, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Stuart, 7th Inf. (Feb. 5, N.D.)

Capt. G. Soulard Turner, 7th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty at the recruit depot. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

The leave granted Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, 8th Inf., is extended seven days. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

First Lieut. Channing E. Delaplane, 11th Inf., Fort Washakie, Wyo., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty as witness before a G.C.M., in the case of the United States versus 2d Lieut. Byrd A. Page, 11th Inf. (Feb. 1, D. Mo.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Second Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 13th Inf., will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for medical treatment and recuperation for period of one month. (Dec. 19, Phil. D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Lieut. Col. Arthur Williams, 15th Inf., will proceed to Manila for duty as assistant to the military secretary at these headquarters, with station in Manila. (Dec. 24, P.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen, 16th Inf., to take effect about the time the 16th Infantry shall leave the Philippines for the United States. Lieutenant Boschen is authorized to return to the United States via the Suez Canal. (Feb. 12, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Winfield Harper, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., will proceed to the U.S. rifle range at Waco, Ga., on temporary duty in connection with placing the rifle pit in condition for the coming target season. (Jan. 29, D.G.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Feb. 19, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. George G. Bartlett, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Feb. 2, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. William McGregor, P.S. (appointed from bat-talion sergeant major, 2d Inf.), is assigned to the 15th Co., P.S. (Jan. 7, Phil. D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav.; Capt. William J. Snow, A.C.; Vets. Alexander Plummer, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Fred L. Perry, A.C., recorder, is ap-pointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of con-ducting the examination of applicants for appointment as veterinarians of Cavalry and Artillery. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major David J. Rumbough, A.C.; Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, A.C., and 2d Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, A.O., is convened and will meet at Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 11, 1907; to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Louis A. Wood, 3d Battery, F.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps (junior grade). (Feb. 9, T.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Elisha S. Benton, A.C.; Capt. James F. Brady, A.C., 1st Lieut. Edward H. De-Armond, A.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Robert Free, 38th Co., C.A., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. (Jan. 29, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Jackson Barracks, La., Feb. 4, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Charles Moss, 4th Co., Coast Art., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Louis S. Chappellear, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Richard K. Cravens, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Samuel M. English, A.C. (Jan. 29, D.G.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Henry W. Dunn, Major William S. Pierce and Major Jay E. Hofer, O.D., is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., Feb. 21, 1907, for the purpose of preparing an examination for such officers of the Ordnance Department as are eligible for advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain, in the Ordnance Department and for the purpose of examining and passing upon the examination papers of such officers as may take the examination. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Henry B. Clark, A.C., 1st Lieut. Robert J. Arnold, A.C., 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Jones, A.C., will meet at Fort Baker, Cal., Feb. 11, to ex-amine into the qualifications of Sergt. Samuel T. Robertson, 32d Co., C.A., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (Feb. 7, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, A.C., 1st Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, A.C., and 2d Lieut. H. S. Kilbourne, Jr., A.C., will meet at Fort Rodman, Mass., Feb. 19, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. John D. McNeil, 52d Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Feb. 13, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, A.C.; Capt. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., A.C., and 2d Lieut. John W. McKie, A.C., will meet at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. Joe Wolf, 50th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Feb. 13, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Henry C. Davis, A.C.; 1st Lieut. F. S. Long, A.C., and 2d Lieut. R. P. Winslow, A.C., will meet at Fort Andrews, Mass., Feb. 19, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. George S. Whitman, 124th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Feb. 13, D.E.)

A board of officers is to meet at Fort Greble, R.I., Feb. 18, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Major Patrick F. Duggan, junior grade, A.C., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Major John C. W. Brooks, A.C.; Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, A.C.; 1st Lieut. S. S. O'Connor, A.C. (Feb. 13, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Arthur W. Chase, A.C.; Capt. Godwin Ordway, A.C., and 1st Lieut. Hugh S. Brown, A.C., will meet at Fort Howard, Md., Feb. 19, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Corpl. Richard F. Clark, 39th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Feb. 13, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Charles L. Phillips, A.C.; Capt. John R. Procter, A.C., and 2d Lieut. Louis C. Brinton, Jr., A.C., is convened at Fort McKinley, Me., Feb. 19, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Corpl. Samuel J. Doughty, 23d Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Feb. 13, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major H. H. Ludlow, A.C.; Capt. George F. Landers, A.C., and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Scott, A.C., will meet at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Corpl. Ernest T. Hiehle, 84th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Feb. 13, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major A. C. Blunt, A.C.; Capt. R. H. McMaster, A.C., and 1st Lieut. John P. Spurr, A.C., will meet at Fort Terry, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Conrad E. Erickson, 100th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Feb. 13, D.E.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Feb. 4, 1907. Detail: Lieut. Col. Levi P. Hunt, 2d Cav.; Capt. Francis G. Irwin, 2d Cav.; Capt. William F. Clark, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Parker, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William R. Pope, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Moss L. Love, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav., judge advocate. (Jan. 29, D.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Sergt. Major Charles H. Anderson, 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 8, W.D.)

First Sergt. Augustus Walley, Troop E, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Mack Stanfield, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

First Sergt. Timothy Shea, Co. A, 19th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

Cook Frederick Wooster, Co. E, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones from the 8th Cav., to the 3d Cav.; Lieut. Col. Charles M. O'Connor from the 3d Cav. to the 8th Cav. Upon the expiration of his present leave Lieutenant Colonel O'Connor will report to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to a station pending the arrival of the 8th Cavalry at its stations in this country. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Leave for twenty-five days is granted 2d Lieut. John S. Davis, U.S. Inf. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. J. H. DORST.

Second Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 3d Cav., now at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for medical treatment and recuperation for a period of two months. (Dec. 21, Phil. D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
INGALLS—At Newport News, Va.
DIX—Sailed from Manila Feb. 1 for Seattle.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Havana Feb. 14 for Newport News, Va.

LAWRENCE—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 5 for Manila. Sailed from Honolulu Feb. 14.

MCLELLAN—Sailed from Manila Jan. 7 for Singapore for repairs.

MEADE—Newport News, Va.
SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco Cal.

SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila Feb. 2.

SUMNER—Sailed from Newport News Feb. 15 for Havana.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 13.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Jan. 6.

LISCOMB—1st Lieut. J. S. Butler, Signal Corps. At Manila.

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION REPORT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1907.

The annual report of the Army Athletic Association, U.S. Military Academy, for the year 1906, has been published in pamphlet form, profusely illustrated with scenes from the various fields of sport.

The officers for 1907 are: President, Lieut. Col. R. L. Howze; vice-president, Lieut. Col. W. B. Gordon; treasurer, Capt. J. A. Woodruff; secretary, Capt. O. J. Charles.

Representative for football, Lieut. W. D. Smith; for general athletics, Capt. H. J. Koehler; for baseball, Capt. Lytle Brown; assistant secretary and treasurer for P.L., Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf.; cadet athletic committee, Benjamin F. Castle, 1st Class; Enoch B. Garey, 2d Class; Ronald D. Johnson, 3d Class; Daniel P. Eulman, 4th Class; Rodney H. Smith, captain football team; Edwin E. Pritchett, captain baseball team; John A. Holabird, captain fencing team;

In his report of 1906 Capt. Palmer E. Pierce says:

"It has been a remarkable season. Harvard has never been harder pushed on our gridiron, and yet won out in the last moment of play. Yale was virtually defeated, and managed to win, largely due to her own misplay in the last moments of the game. Princeton could not cross our goal line, even with her supposedly irresistible attack. And yet all these teams won their games from us! The secret was that we had the finest line from tackle to tackle in the country, while our ends and backfield were not on a par with them. The injury to Cadet Beavers in the Colgate game prevented the proper development of a good kicking game. His punting in the Navy contest shows what might have been accomplished had he been in condition throughout the season. * * * The promise for the coming season is most flattering. The candidates for the team will be numerous and of unusually high class. Cadet Rodney H. Smith has been elected the captain, and has selected Cadet O'Brien as football manager. He will start the season with a very promising squad, for only Cadets Hill, Christy and Sultan of the first team will graduate. The absence of Cadets Morse, Jenkins, Arnold, Castle and Watkins will be seriously felt, but there remains a very promising nucleus for next season."

Total number of points in Army-Navy games: Army, 154; Navy, 108. Number of games won: Army, 6; Navy, 5. In fencing the cadets kept their splendid record: "for the fourth time the Army succeeded in winning the championship trophy and the individual honors." The team was composed of Willifred Humphreys and Dickinson, with Ayers, substitute. The following are the team scores:

Army: Won, 31; lost, 11—738.
Harvard: Won, 23; lost, 19—548.
Navy: Won, 22; lost, 20—524.
Columbia: Won, 19; lost, 23—452.
Cornell: Won, 16; lost, 26—382.

Scores: Army, 6, Harvard, 3; Army, 7, Navy, 2; Army, 7, Columbia, 2; Army, 6, Cornell, 3; Army, 2, Pennsylvania, 1; Army, 3, Princeton, 0.

Holabird, '07, was elected captain, and Pfeil, '07, manager, for 1907. The outlook for next year is bright. Dickman has two more years, and before he graduates he should develop into another Honeycutt. In Ayers, Holabird and in some of the members of the 3d and 4th classes, we have excellent material.

Basketball: Total score, West Point, 403; opponents, 294.

Hockey: Six games only out of a schedule of fifteen were played, owing to adverse weather conditions. Of these six the cadets won five.

Tennis: In the tournament held during the encampment Cadet W. D. Geary, '07, won the singles, and Cadets W. D. Geary, '07, and Larned, '07, won the doubles."

In baseball the season's totals show: Cadet team, 152 hits, opponents', 78; cadet team, 111 runs, opponents', 44; cadet team, 919—fielding average, opponents', .883; cadet team, 312—batting average.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 12, 1907.

On Thursday night Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick entertained at dinner. Covers were laid for six, and their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner and Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr. Capt. and Mrs. Herman W. Schull entertained at dinner on Friday evening. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey and Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr. On Friday night the Senior Assembly gave a large collation at the Chamberlin Hotel. The ballroom was handsomely decorated, and the post band furnished the music. There were many people from the garrison and navy yard present, also a number of German naval officers. A delicious supper was served about midnight, and the dancing continued until two, when a special car carried the party home.

Friday afternoon Miss Sullivan gave a most delightful card party in the palm room of the Chamberlin. There were four tables of bridge, and one of seven-hand euchre. The players were: Mrs. Charles J. Bailey, Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner, Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr., Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, Mrs. Walter W. Schull, Mrs. Samuel G. Sharpe, Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. C. E. N. Howard, Mrs. Poe, Miss Roe, Mrs. George F. Adams, Mrs. John E. Stephens, Mrs. John B. Kimberley and Mrs. Jackson, of the Navy. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Heiner, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Kellogg and Mrs. Kilbourne. On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence entertained at dinner. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis, Mrs. Townsend, Capt. and Mrs. Herman W. Schull and Captain Dunbar. Saturday night Capt. Robert H. Kelton entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin for Mrs. Adams, wife of Naval Constr. Lawrence Adams; Miss Collier, of San Francisco; Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr., and Lieut. James Totten. Another pretty dinner on Saturday evening was given by Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy. Their guests were: Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph W. Duncan, 6th Inf., and Miss Duncan left on Monday for their new station, Missoula, Mont. Mrs. Harrison, wife of Col. George F. E. Harrison, returned Friday morning from a brief visit to Washington. Mrs. Jones, wife of Lieut. Clifford Jones, returned Saturday from an extended visit to her parents in Dallas, Texas. Mrs. John B. Kimberley left Saturday with Mr. Kimberley and her youngest daughter, Helen, and will spend several weeks visiting relatives in Baltimore. The Reading Club met on Tuesday with Mrs. Alston Hamilton.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant arrived at the post Monday morning. A salute was fired in the forenoon, and in the afternoon a reception was tendered Gen. and Mrs. Grant in the clubrooms. All the officers and ladies of the post and schools were present. Col. and Mrs. Harrison received with Gen. and Mrs. Grant. Music and refreshments added to the pleasure of the gathering. Gen. and Mrs. Grant left on the Washington steamer Monday night. Mr. Townsend, of New York, came down Saturday to join Mrs. Townsend and his children, who are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis. Miss Morris, daughter of Colonel Morris, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence. Miss Lucian Little, of Portland, Me., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Platt. Miss Collier, of San Francisco, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Hero gave a tea in honor of Miss Collier.

Friday night Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary by giving a beautiful ball in the administration hall. The spacious room was crowded. Beside all the class and garrison there were many strangers present, among them Mrs. Schley, Miss Schley, Miss Butler, Miss Mitchell, Miss Case, Miss Collier, Miss Meyers, Miss Little, Miss Swaggert, Miss Booker, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Morris, Mrs. Brown, Gen. J. P. Farley, Major

Millard F. Harmon, Captain Bowley and many German naval officers. The dance program bore the dates 1882 and 1907, and each guest was presented with a small white box of wedding cake, the ribbons bearing the dates in gold: 1882-1907. A delicious supper was served at twelve o'clock. A hearty yell was given for Col. and Mrs. Harrison, and there was much merrymaking. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy left Wednesday night for Washington, where they will visit relatives until the end of the month. Major Millard F. Harmon is the guest of Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton. Col. and Mrs. Coffin are expected here soon to be the guests of Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Feb. 10, 1907.

Chaplain T. G. Stewart, 25th Inf., left here Thursday for his home in Dayton, Ohio, where he will await retirement. Mrs. John Tucker Hillsell, of Laredo, entertained the ladies of the post and number of town ladies at a very charming card party on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. J. P. O'Neil being the guest of honor. Festoons of pink roses decorated the doorways and windows, and chandeliers and the mantelpieces were lovely with France roses. High five was played. Miss Mary Lewis received the first prize, a handsome pink silk party bag. The consolation prize, a picture, fell to Mrs. Derby, of Laredo. A lovely pink evening scarf was given as a guest prize to Mrs. O'Neil. A very elaborate four-course luncheon was served, in which pink roses prevailed, disguising many toothsome dainties. Capt. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neil were host and hostess on Wednesday evening at a dinner party of ten. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Troup, Miss Troup, Miss Louise and Virginia Harrison, Captain Arrasmith, Major Goodier, Lieutenant Gimplinger and Captain Marshall Childs.

Capt. E. A. Lewis's little daughter, Elizabeth, is very ill, due to arsenic poisoning. It is thought she must have eaten some candy containing this ingredient. Major L. E. Goodier, J.A.G. Dept., was a visitor in the garrison Tuesday and Wednesday, and while here was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neil.

On Thursday evening, from nine until eleven, Dr. and Mrs. Ira C. Brown received for Major and Mrs. J. P. O'Neil. All the officers and ladies of the post were present to congratulate the guests of honor upon the Captain's recent attainment to his majority. The suite of rooms were artistically decorated for the occasion. Mrs. R. P. Harold served punch during the evening. In the dining room Miss Troup served ices and Mrs. Henry Wiegenstein poured coffee. The music of an orchestra added to the evening's enjoyment.

The Milmo Rifles, of Laredo, entertained at Lechuza Hall Friday evening. The rooms were handsomely decorated for the event. Red, white and blue were everywhere, in flags and bunting, and in the artistic lighting of the hall. Capt. J. P. Cronk, Miss Lottie Pierce and Lieut. Le Gette Tarver received the guests, who numbered several hundred. The officers and ladies of the garrison were especial guests of the evening.

On Saturday afternoon the Daughters of the Confederacy, of Laredo, held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Boller. The subject for the afternoon was Stonewall Jackson. An interesting musical program was rendered and several readings followed by a contest devoted to answering questions concerning the career of Stonewall Jackson, formed a very pleasant afternoon's entertainment. Mrs. Barretta, of Laredo, won first prize in the contest, a handsome cut glass bowl. After the meeting a buffet luncheon was served. Red and white formed a delightful color scheme in the decorations of table and room. Those present from the garrison were: Mrs. J. P. O'Neil, Miss Troup, Miss Louise and Virginia Harrison, and Mrs. Douglas Donald.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 9, 1907.

Col. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt entertained at dinner last week complimentary to Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello. Others present were: Capt. and Mrs. Frank Albright, Miss Frances Jones, Miss Florence Partello, Lieut. Charles Schutt and Lieutenant Bates. Lieut. Horace E. Sykes, 25th Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Sykes, left last week to visit their parents before leaving for the Philippines the 1st of April.

Dr. August L. Justice, of El Paso, well known by many Army people, died at his home on Magoffin avenue on Jan. 30, after only few days' illness.

A number of the officers and ladies of the garrison attended the dance given last week by the Social Club of El Paso. Mrs. Seeley A. Wallen, wife of Lieutenant Wallen, 25th Inf., with her two little sons, left last week for the East, and will remain there during Lieutenant Wallen's tour of duty in the Philippines. Mrs. J. A. Smith, of El Paso, mother of the wife of Capt. Thomas Franklin, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., is seriously ill at her home in El Paso.

A number of colored soldiers, whose terms were out this last week, re-enlisted to accompany the regiment to the Philippines. The companies at this post have not the full quota of men, as many of them were sent to Fort Reno, Okla., to recruit the companies that were discharged from the Service in connection with the trouble at Brownsville last year.

Miss Marie Longmire, sister of Mrs. J. H. Price, 2d Inf., was the guest of Miss Partello at the post last week.

The street car company is erecting a handsome little depot and waiting-room just beside the guardhouse. Mrs. Godfrey, wife of Gen. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A., is visiting in El Paso, the guest of her cousin, Mrs. H. D. Slater, returning from a visit to Arizona. Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, wife of Captain Corcoran, 13th Cav., who has been visiting her mother for some time past, expects to leave next week to join her husband at Fort Myer, Va. Mrs. Stephen O'Connor, wife of Captain O'Connor, U.S.A., retired, who is making her home in El Paso, has just bought a home on Montana street. Captain O'Connor is engaged in mining in Colorado.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 11, 1907.

Capt. and Mrs. M. S. Jarvis entertained on Monday night with a birthday party in honor of Capt. J. H. Hughes. Among the guests were the Misses Wance and Maxwell, of Clarkburg, Va., and Mrs. Robertson, of the Highlands. The post officers and ladies were well represented.

Stereopticon views of the Russo-Japanese war were given on Monday night in the gymnasium hall by Chaplain Hunter, attended by a large crowd. The band concert given by the 4th Infantry band in the gymnasium some nights ago was so great a success that it was decided to give one concert each week. On account of the illness of Chief Musician Bauerwein the concert for Monday night was postponed.

Mrs. Hathaway, wife of Lieut. L. M. Hathaway, entertained the Ladies' Card Club at her home on Tuesday afternoon.

The officers of the post attended the funeral of Contract Surg. James E. Shellenberger, which occurred this week at Christ's Hospital, Cincinnati.

A movement of interest to this post is that of a syndicate which is after a plot of the fine land south of the Lock farm, of Pearl Bryan fame, where a large hotel is to be erected with all modern improvements and many attractions. All this will greatly enhance this part of the Fort Thomas district.

Company M gave a dance in the gymnasium hall Friday night. In the absence of the 4th Infantry band a string band rendered about twenty pieces. The bowling team of Co. F was defeated in a match series by the Highland team at the post alleys Saturday.

Lieut. Henry Bathany has returned to his post, Fort Wright, Wash., after a visit to relatives in Newport.

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WANTED—MEN FROM THE FIELD ARTILLERY, now or shortly to be available for appointment to good positions in New York city. Must be good horsemen, and preferably have had experience as N.C. officers. For particulars address "National Guard," care Army and Navy Journal.

WANTED—A CHIEF MUSICIAN of experience with Army bands, for band, 27th Infantry, U.S. Infantry. Station, Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba. Home station, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Address the Adjutant, 27th Infantry.

FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY, about 90 on list, desires transfer with First Lieutenant of Infantry. Address Mutual, care Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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The vessels of the Atlantic Fleet have become scattered during the past few days, in accordance with Admiral Evans's policy to spice the lives of his bluejackets with a little rest on foreign shores during a recess in their program of winter maneuvers in Cuban waters. On Tuesday the Kearsarge arrived at Mayaguez, the Maine, Kentucky and Yankton at Ponce, the Missouri and Missouri and Connecticut at St. Thomas, and the Alabama, Illinois and Iowa sailed from Guantanamo simultaneously for Cienfuegos. Other vessels of the Fleet sailed later in the week for some foreign port. All were under orders to report back on the maneuvering station off Guantanamo, Feb. 24, for a resumption of the work, which will continue till early March, when the ships will move into Gulf waters for the target practice.

The Ordnance Department of the Army will in the future manufacture for issue to the Service, a tin cup slotted in the handle for the insertion of the fork. With the cup so modified and with the auxiliary handle thus provided, it will be possible to boil coffee or other liquids in the cup over a camp fire without any inconvenience due to the heating of the handle.

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PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ARMY.

One of the real compensations of the military operations which the nation has been required to undertake since the outbreak of the Spanish War is to be found in the fact that through those operations the American people and their Army have become considerably better acquainted than they were before. For a long period prior to 1898 the United States Army was isolated and regarded with indifference. Divided into small bodies, it was scattered among posts remote from our great centers of population, and it was rarely heard of by the public save through formal reports which the average citizen seldom read. To the popular mind the Army was little more than a spectral body, a non-existent force which could be materialized into visible form when emergency required, but for which there was little or no use in time of peace. But through the experiences of the last nine years, whereby the nation has been burdened with responsibilities undreamed of a decade ago, the people have re-learned the old lesson—let us hope, never to forget it—that the Army is one of the vital institutions of the Republic, the maintenance of which in all its integrity is one of the inexorable conditions of our continued national existence. That lesson, briefly stated, is that organized military strength is the one medium through which the nation must, in the last analysis, defend its honor and assert its right to live.

This broadening comprehension of the true spirit, form and function of our military institutions is manifest in many directions, most significantly, perhaps, in the recent utterances of great educational leaders like Andrew D. White, President Hadley, of Yale, and Goldwin Smith, of Canada, in favor of a more thorough military training for American youth. This increasing interest of the people in the Army as an institution is already leading to a better understanding of the soldier as an individual. He is regarded in a kindlier spirit than he was a few years ago. He has been a greatly misunderstood and somewhat neglected member of our citizenship, but, while he is entitled to larger consideration than he has yet received, we are convinced that his condition is improving and that as his true relation to his fellow citizens and the nation becomes better understood he will advance to a higher place in public respect. When it is universally realized that his uniform is a symbol of established authority, not a menace to it, that his service is one of voluntary sacrifice which derives all its force from the impulse of patriotism, that he is hedged about by restrictions which no civilian is required to acknowledge and that he is subject to a code which more closely approaches to the rigors of autocracy than any other known to our institutions—when these conditions are clearly recognized by our people the American soldier will be elevated to that position in public confidence and esteem to which his record and the spirit and tradition of the Service entitle him.

What is written here has been suggested by an admirable paper entitled "Public Opinion and the American Army," which appears in the Journal of the United States Infantry Association. The author of that article, Capt. Irvin Leland Hunt, 6th U.S. Inf., detailed as Assistant Professor of Law at the Military Academy, protests earnestly against the hardships and discrimination to which the soldier is still subjected, and by way of illustration he points out that crimes committed on a military reservation are not crimes against the State, but there is nevertheless a double amenability placed upon a military person residing thereon—he is responsible to the criminal courts of the United States for crimes against it, and to courts-martial for the same acts resulting in a different offense against military discipline, and he cannot plead once in jeopardy before either tribunal when previously acquitted or convicted before the other. If in addition it happens that by the same acts he committed an offense against the State, as where a State law makes counterfeiting United States coin a crime punishable by its own courts, the military person may be placed a third time in

jeopardy for the same act. Referring to the case of Private Grafton, with which our readers are familiar, Captain Hunt remarks: "What must be the position of a soldier called upon to exercise discretion, even to the extent of committing homicide in obedience to duty in a turbulent country, when he may be called upon to justify his acts before a court composed of members reared under two different systems of law—systems which differ in the definition of justifiable homicide, if we are to judge from this case. * * * With that fine disregard for the experience of others, in our desire to work out our salvation in our own way we say to the American soldier: 'If you enlist in the American Army you may at any time be assigned, even against your will, to service where you will not be allowed the right of a trial by jury, but may be subjected to the jurisdiction of a court composed, wholly or in part, of judges alien to your institutions.'"

It may be that the great body of the people are ignorant of the sacrifices which an American citizen is required to make when he enters the military Service. A word on this subject may therefore help them to a clearer and more sympathetic understanding. The American soldier is not entitled to send his children to the public schools. He cannot use the public libraries, nor can he claim the protection of the police department or the fire department. In Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Oregon and Texas he is excluded from the suffrage along with idiots, felons and paupers—and this in spite of the fact that no man can be enlisted in the Army who is insane, or who has been convicted of felony or been imprisoned under sentence of a court in a reformatory, jail, or penitentiary, or who for original enlistment is not a citizen of the United States (or Porto Rico), or who cannot speak, read and write the English language. We hear much nowadays, and always with regret and indignation, of the discriminations enforced against men in uniform by proprietors of hotels, restaurants and places of amusement. What right have we to complain against such discriminations when practised by individuals and yet close our eyes to the greater and far more tyrannical discriminations imposed by the authority of the States themselves?

The contention, so frequently urged, that the Army is a drain upon the productive energy of the country, Captain Hunt treats with contempt. The same argument of non-production, he points out, would abolish police and fire departments, the profession of the minister and that of the school teacher; indeed the Army can claim kinship with the last named, for each year it takes on an average some twenty thousand vigorous Americans under its control and after three years of instruction discharges them again into economic life, better citizens on account of health, self-control and patriotism, which includes respect for the law and their country.

Enough has been said to show that what is needed to enforce just consideration for the American soldier is a sane, sympathetic study of his record, his responsibilities and his achievements. The Army belongs to the people. They made it and they can unmake it. In the aggregate it is at least no worse even if no better than themselves. It has never failed them in an emergency. It has never betrayed a trust, shirked a duty nor imperiled our institutions even for a moment, but has on the contrary rescued them from impending destruction. "I have but outlined the place which the American soldier occupies under our system of government," says Captain Hunt, in concluding his timely paper. "He is the victim of inherited prejudice from which his brother on the sea has fortunately been spared, but he has, on a thousand fields and in a thousand ways, done more than his share for the commonwealth without violence to its laws or its traditions. If Congress still turns a deaf ear to the annual recommendations for remedying our military deficiencies, it nevertheless frowns upon any attempt to defame the American soldier, and there are signs that the national defense will yet become what Adams declared it to be—"the cardinal duty of the statesman."

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE ARMY?

From an accomplished officer of the Army with more than a third of a century of honorable service to his credit, we have received a letter in which he says: "The unrest, discontent and dissatisfaction now existing among Army officers are more pronounced than at any period in my entire experience. This feeling, so far as it exists among older officers, may be due in some degree to the appointment of junior officers over their heads, but it is also attributable to some extent to a conviction that the Army is held in disfavor by the general public."

In view of this frank utterance from an accomplished and conscientious officer who, instead of seeking the lime-light and the center of the stage, prefers to saw wood and pay strict attention to business, it may be asked: What's the matter with the Army? The reply to which is: There is nothing at all the matter with the Army as an army. In spirit, organization, character and efficiency it is all right and constantly improving. It is healthy, intelligent, studious and under excellent discipline. There is, however, something the matter in the conditions with which the Army is environed. The unsolved problems of promotion and pay are depressing factors. Increasingly frequent changes of station, involving a rising scale of personal expense, exert a disheartening influence. The belief, whether just or unfounded, that advancement is in many cases gained through favor rather than by merit, fosters the spirit of discontent. To these conditions should be added the important fact that if the Army is held

down to its present strength junior officers will in the natural order of things be required to render many years' service in the Philippines, where the work of the soldier is both exacting and enervating and living is abnormally expensive.

These, in addition to those stated by the officer we quote, are some of the conditions which, in our opinion, have caused a sense of discouragement in the Army and led many of its members to ask what the future has in store for them. Some of these conditions are perhaps inherent and unavoidable, but some are clearly remediable, and should be corrected, not merely in justice to individuals, but in the interest of military efficiency. The American people are both proud, and warlike, and they very properly insist that their Army, small though it be, shall be at least equal to the best in character, intelligence, efficiency and appearance. Then why can't they realize that it is difficult if not impossible to maintain such standards on a pay schedule in the Navy as well as the Army that barely sufficed for the smaller needs that prevailed when it was adopted? Speaking entirely apart from its relation to individuals, we repeat, that this question of pay has a vital bearing upon the future efficiency of the Services. For if the present prosperous condition of the country continues and no increase is made in Service pay, we need not be surprised to witness the withdrawal from the Service of capable officers and men solely because they can better themselves in civilian vocations. We firmly believe that there are scores of officers in the Army and in the Navy as well who could command in civilian enterprises an income two or three times greater than their present pay. The training of these officers includes branches that qualify them for successful service in various business pursuits of growing importance, and unless they can be induced to remain in the military profession the Government may lose them at times when they are most needed. To induce them to remain is therefore a simple measure of national economy, and one of the needless inducements is a scale of pay and allowances that will enable an officer to live in a manner commensurate with his learning and responsibilities and in keeping with the social and domestic standards of men of relatively the same position in civil life.

In war the life of the Services is one of subordination and sacrifice. In peace its life is one of self-denial, unobtrusive but exacting toil and unresented isolation. It accepts these conditions without complaint and amid the most discouraging surroundings remains steadfast to its high obligations. It is in this absolute subordination to authority and this unfaltering fidelity to duty that the Army in peace exerts a silent but powerful moral influence upon the development and uplifting of our national life. Surely such an institution, which in its own conduct realizes our finest ideals of manly character, is worth preserving in the fullness of its strength and dignity. To remove any remediable cause of discontent in its ranks, and to contribute in all reasonable ways to its comfort and to the enlarged self-respect of its members, high and low, are not merely measures of sound policy, but urgent national duties.

TRANSFER TO ACTIVE LIST DISAPPROVED.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Bureau of Navigation will disapprove of any bill providing for the restoration to the active list of the Navy of an officer who has been voluntarily retired under Sec. 8 of the Personnel Act. This fact, together with some important information relative to the great need for engineer officers by the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, developed from a recent communication addressed by Secretary Metcalf to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which constituted a report on House bill 25179, "transferring Comdr. Wm. W. White from the retired to the active list of the Navy."

This bill was first submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to Engineer-in-Chief Rae, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, who recommended its passage by Congress in the following endorsement: "The Bureau earnestly recommends that the enclosed bill receive the favorable consideration of the Department. Commander White, retired, is one of the officers of the late Engineer Corps of the Navy. As these officers are fast disappearing from the list, the Bureau feels that in the near future it will be embarrassed for lack of officers with sufficient experience to do the work of design and inspection of new vessels, as well as the necessary work on shore at the navy yards. As this officer's record is most excellent, and his professional ability well recognized, also as he is an active worker and comparatively young for his place on the list, it is believed that it will be advantageous to the naval Service to retain his services as long as possible. Further, this officer accepted the provisions of the Naval Personnel Act with the idea of engaging in private business. Since his retirement he has been kept continuously on duty owing to the scarcity of officers in the Service, and thereby has lost such opportunity as he may have had for entering into private business; so it seems just to him that he should be restored to his former position in the Service. It should also be noted that the bill as worded, makes this officer an extra number in any grade he may thereafter occupy, which prevents his retarding the promotion of any officer junior to him."

But the Bureau of Navigation did not take this view of the matter. Following the endorsement of Engineer-in-Chief Rae, Read Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, made the following recommendation which

was approved by the Secretary of the Navy: "Commander White was transferred to the retired list from June 30, 1905, on his own application, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 8 of the Navy Personnel Act, approved March 3, 1899. He is one of the several officers who applied for voluntary retirement on the date given, and the fact that he was placed upon the retired list operated to prevent the retirement of at least one officer who would otherwise have availed himself of that privilege. The Bureau disapproves of an officer being transferred back and forth from the active to the retired list of the Navy, as such action is not conducive to the best interests of the Service. There are a great number of officers on the retired list of the Navy who would undoubtedly be glad to have the privilege of returning to their original positions on the active list, and the Bureau believes to establish a precedent for such action will have disastrous effect."

In approving the endorsement of the Bureau of Navigation Secretary Metcalf said: "Concurring generally in the view of the Bureau of Navigation the Department does not commend this measure to favorable consideration."

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf has received the report of the board of staff officers of which Prof. Philip R. Alger was chairman, which was appointed to make recommendations for legislation for the staff of the Navy. This report has not yet been made public by Secretary Metcalf, who has promised to read it carefully, and then, if advisable, reveal its contents. It is known, however, that the board recommended that staff officers be given titles which may be considered a combination of the line and staff title—pay directors with the rank of captain be addressed as "Captain-Pay-Director," surgeons with the rank of lieutenant-commander as "Lieutenant-Commander-Surgeon." In other words, the board has not adopted the views of higher authority on this question that the English system of having the staff title first and then the line title, but has recommended that the line title be placed first to be followed by the staff title. Line officers see a great distinction between these two forms and it is thought that there will be some opposition to the report. What other recommendations the board made for staff legislation cannot now definitely be stated. But the fact remains that there will be no Navy personnel legislation during the present session of Congress. Whether or not it will be possible to get a personnel bill through Congress at the next session is problematical, if the present views of the members of the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs may be taken as a criterion. It seems certain that the influence of the staff of the Navy is entirely too powerful to make it possible to get through Congress the so-called line personnel bill, which has already been introduced, without an amendment incorporating provisions for the staff. Considerable opposition has also developed in Congress against the proposition to create two vice admirals, one to command the fleet in the Pacific and one to command the fleet in the Atlantic. It is to be regretted that this is a fact, for the lack of fleet commanders with this rank has proved to be a source of constant humiliation to officers of the American Navy in the past when they have been outranked in foreign ports by foreign naval officers of less years, less experience and less command. But the fact remains that Congress does not approve of the vice admiral proposition and it is not believed that this opposition will be overcome another year.

It will probably be two or three months before any decision is reached by the War Department as to the exact method which will be followed in assigning officers of the old Artillery Corps to the Field Artillery and to the Coast Artillery. Not until all of the officers have been examined for promotion and commissioned in the higher grades will any of these assignments to Field or Coast Artillery be made. As a matter of fact, it has been determined not to assign permanently to Field or Coast Artillery the field officers who have already been promoted as a result of the passage of the Artillery bill. The Judge Advocate General of the Army has given consideration to the cases of 1st Lieut. Granville Sevier, and 2d Lieut. Richard Furnival, the two officers of the Artillery who are suffering suspension from promotion because of failure to pass the examinations. The Judge Advocate General has expressed the opinion that there is nothing to do but to jump these officers by all the officers below them entitled to promotion, notwithstanding the fact that such severe punishment was never contemplated when the act was passed directing that officers be suspended from promotion for one year when they failed to pass their examinations for promotion. Lieutenant Sevier's suspension would be over Feb. 16, 1907, and Lieutenant Furnival's March 16, 1907. These two officers will have to go to Congress to obtain the positions on the linel list which they would naturally have held had it not been for the passage of the Artillery act.

In connection with an official statement given out by the War Department recently with reference to sore backs among Cavalry horses of certain organizations stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., it was stated that the horses of the troops of the 2d Cavalry were most affected. It appears that this was an error. There were seventeen horses with sore backs among the 2d Cavalry horses after the maneuvers, but many more among other Cavalry organizations at which particularly the admitory letter of the War Department was aimed.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Naval Appropriation bill and Bills Before Congress appear on page 684.

The Senate on Feb. 9 passed H.R. 18007, to authorize the appointment of Acting Assistant Surg. Julian Taylor Miller, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy. Also S. 8012, to appropriate \$12,500 to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War, in procuring and erecting a monument upon Tippecanoe battle ground in Indiana, in honor of Gen. William Henry Harrison and the soldiers who composed the American army in the battle of Tippecanoe on Nov. 7, 1811, upon the condition that the State of Indiana shall provide like sum for the purpose.

The Senate on Feb. 12 passed H.R. 22291. It authorizes the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Harry McL. P. Huse, now a professor of mathematics in the U.S. Navy, with the rank of commander, a commander on the active list of the Navy, to take rank next after William L. Rodgers; but he shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy by examination pursuant to law his physical, mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform the duties of that grade, and shall be carried as an additional to the number of the grade to which he may be appointed under this act, or at any time thereafter promoted; and he shall not by the passage of this act be entitled to back pay of any kind.

The Senate Feb. 13 passed the House bill, championed by the President, granting writs of error on behalf of the Government in certain criminal cases from the District or Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court or the Circuit Courts of Appeals. The bill had been entirely rewritten and had been discussed for three days. There was vigorous opposition to it, particularly by Senators Whyte and Rayner, of Maryland, who declared that it was a startling innovation in criminal procedure. The object of the bill, as explained by Senators Knox, Nelson and Spooner, who championed it, was to give the Government an opportunity to carry a case involving the constitutionality of a statute to the Supreme Court for decision. At present if a district judge decides a criminal act unconstitutional there is no way to bring the case to the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality and the decision of the lower court suspends the law.

The Senate has passed a bill granting a monthly pension of \$50 to the widow of Brig. Gen. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., retired.

The Army Appropriation bill is now in conference. Senators Warren, Foraker and Blackburn are the conferees for the Senate, and Representatives Hull, Parker and Hay are the conferees for the House.

Mr. Carmack has submitted to the Senate an amendment providing that William N. Hughes, U.S.A., retired, detailed July 14, 1902, for duty at East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla., be held and considered as having been detailed under the Act of Nov. 3, 1893, intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. McKean (for Mr. Dryden) has submitted to the Senate an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 13385, to increase the efficiency of the veterinary service of the Army, viz.: Strike out all of Section 8 and insert the following: Sec. 8. That those veterinarians now in the service who fail to pass the examination on account of physical disability incurred in line of duty be retired on three-fourths pay.

The House on Feb. 8 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$20 to the widow of Capt. Thomas E. Merritt, 24th U.S. Inf.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Daniel Loosley, 23d U.S. Inf.; \$50 to the widow of Brig. Gen. George W. Baird, U.S.A., retired; \$20 to the widow of 1st Lieut. Robert W. Humphries, 14th Inf., War with Mexico; \$35 to the widow of Lieut. David Daniels, U.S.N.; \$40 and \$2 additional for each of two minor children, to the widow of Lieut. Col. Barrington K. West, U.S.A.; \$40 to the widow of Lieut. Col. James L. Lush, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.; \$35 to the widow of Major Edward Field, 2d U.S. Art.; \$40 to the widow of Rear Admiral Louis J. Allen, U.S.N., retired; and \$15 to the widow of 1st Lieut. George T. Hodges, 6th U.S. Inf.

Feb. 12 the House voted to disagree to the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill and ask for a conference. The chair appointed as conferees on the part of the House, Mr. Hull, Mr. Parker and Mr. Hay.

The House also disagreed to the Senate amendments to the Fortification Appropriation bill, H.R. 23821, and asked for a conference. The conferees appointed by the House are Messrs. Smith, of Iowa; Keifer and Fitzgerald; by the Senate, Messrs. Perkins, Warren and Daniel.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 23551) was passed by the Senate Feb. 14. We gave last week the changes made in the sum appropriated by the bill as it passed the House. The following provisos were stricken from the bill as it came from the House:

Twenty-five master electricians at \$900 each, and one hundred electrician sergeants, at \$408 each, \$63,300. Additional pay for length of service, \$6,000.

Provided, That hereafter no part of the money appropriated for use of the Quartermaster's Department shall be used in payment of extra duty pay for the Army Service men in the Quartermaster's Department at West Point.

The following proviso in the bill as it came from the Committee were stricken out, the point of order being made against them:

Provided further, That nothing in the Act of Congress entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,'" approved Feb. 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906, shall be held to prohibit the allowance of reduced rates to the Government for the transportation of persons or property, or to prohibit the transportation of officers and enlisted men in the Service of the United States free or at reduced rates.

Before this last proviso was stricken out after a long debate, it was amended so as to include "the Army, Navy, the Revenue Cutter Service, and the members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and their families."

Senator Dick tried to get the following amendment added to the bill, but it went out on a point of order raised by Senator Hale, who would offer no explanation of his hostility to this increase of Army pay:

On and after July 1, 1907, the minimum pay of all officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the Army be, and the same is hereby, increased twenty per cent over and above that now provided by law: Provided, That Section 1267, Revised Statutes, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and

for the payment of such increase \$5,504,853.84 is hereby appropriated.

We gave last week a list of the changes made in the appropriations contained in the House bill. The following provisos were added to the House bill in the Senate:

Provided, That hereafter The Military Secretary's Department of the Army shall be known as The Adjutant General's Department, the senior in rank of the officers of said department shall be designated by the title of The Adjutant General, the other officers of the department shall be designated by the title of Adjutant General, and The Military Secretary's Office of the War Department shall be known as The Adjutant General's Office.

Provided, That of the receipts of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System that have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, the sum of \$190,000 be, and the same is hereby, made available until expended for defraying the cost of such extensions and betterments of the system as may be approved by the Secretary of War, the extent of such extensions and the cost thereof to be reported to Congress by the Secretary of War: Provided further, That hereafter detailed estimates shall be submitted to Congress for any further extension of the cable or telegraph lines in the district of Alaska.

For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army on account of the Army of Cuban Pacification during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1907, in the purchase of equipment, stores, and supplies, the engagement of services personal and not personal, and all other expenses connected with the duty of collecting and transmitting information for the Army, by telegraph and otherwise, \$50,000.

Provided, That hereafter all commissioned officers of the Army may transfer or assign their pay accounts, when due and payable, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Provided, That any officer or enlisted man of the Army who has been, or who may hereafter be, detailed for duty in connection with the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition shall, while actually engaged on such duty, be regarded as employed on public duty and entitled to allowances authorized by law or regulations for officers or enlisted men so employed.

Provided further, That Section 1330 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing leaves of absence for certain officers of the Military Academy, be, and it is hereby, extended to include officers on duty exclusively as instructors at the special Service schools and staff college, and such student officers, graduates of their latest classes, as may be detailed at special Service schools or staff college.

Provided, That when a vacancy of lieutenant colonel shall occur in the list of either permanent or detailed officers of that grade in The Military Secretary's Department, the officer now holding a permanent appointment with the rank of major in that department may be promoted to such vacancy.

Strike out:

"For Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, \$5,500."

And insert:

"Bureau of Insular Affairs: For officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, \$9,000: Provided, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail an officer of the Army, whom he may consider especially well qualified, to act as principal assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, and said principal assistant while acting under said detail shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a major: And provided further, That the provisions of Section 27 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, with reference to the transfer of officers of the line to the departments of the staff for tours of service, shall apply to the vacancy created by this act and to the return of the officer so detailed to the line of the Army."

The following is added: "Provided that officers who served creditably in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and who now hold the rank of brigadier general on the active list of the Army, having previously held that rank for three years or more, shall, when retired from the Service, have the rank of major general."

The number of dental surgeons is increased to thirty-one, adding one for West Point. The following is added:

Provided, That hereafter any paymaster's clerk of the Army who shall have had thirty-five years' faithful service in the Army may be nominated by the President and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be appointed a first lieutenants, mounted, U.S. Army, and placed on the retired list thereof as of that rank.

For extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty as switchboard operators at each interior post of the Army, \$8,000 is appropriated.

The word commission was stricken from the clause following, so that it should read thus:

"For additional ten per cent. increase on pay of officers serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto (excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii), as provided by Act approved June 30, 1902, the time of such service to be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto, \$210,000."

By the next amendment "encampment" was changed to "encampments," and the words "brigade or division" were eliminated, so that it reads as follows: Encampments of organized militia with troops of the Regular Army.

The following is added:

For paying the expenses of regiments, battalions, squadrons, and batteries of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, which may be authorized by the Secretary of War to participate in such encampments as may be established for the field instruction of the troops of the Regular Army, as provided by Sections 15 and 21 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," \$1,000,000.

For the purchase of flags for use on Memorial Day in suitably decorating graves of soldiers and sailors of the Union Army buried in national cemeteries, \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The following was substituted for the proviso relating to the payment of maneuver damages at West Point, Ky.:

For settlement of 256 approved claims for damages to and loss of private property in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, \$55,271.10.

The following was added to the appropriation for the Q.M. Department: For the construction, operation and maintenance of laundries at military posts in the United States and its island possessions, and these are added:

Provided, That hereafter the heat and light actually necessary for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and enlisted men shall be furnished at the expense of the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Provided, That in addition to the number of chaplains now authorized by law there shall hereafter be one, with the rank of captain, for the U.S. military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The words "and such heavy permanent furniture for officers' quarters" were added to the appropriations for barracks and quarters, subject to the approval of the Secretary. The words other than seacoast artillery were stricken out and the following added:

For the acquisition of not exceeding fifty acres of land near or adjoining Fort Taylor, at Key West, Fla., \$150,000, or so much thereof as the Secretary of War may deem necessary.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to permit the Florida East Coast Railway Company and its successors to

make a fill and construct an embankment upon the submerged lands in front of the existing military reservation on which now stand the barracks and quarters of the military post at Key West, the said fill and embankment to be used by said railroad company and its assigns for railroad purposes, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Secretary of War may deem necessary in the public interest.

Provided further, That hereafter any military prison that the Secretary of War may designate for the confinement of general prisoners for whom there is no room at the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, or when it is impracticable to send there, shall be regarded as a branch of the said United States military prison and, equally with it, shall be subject to the laws relating thereto, including Chapter XIV. of the Revised Statutes.

The requirement that estimates for transportation and supplies should be submitted in one estimate was limited to estimates "for the next fiscal year."

"Officers of the War Department, Members of Congress, other officers of the Government, while traveling on official business," were added to those entitled to travel on Government transports, "and when accommodations are available, transportation may be provided for general passengers to the island of Guam, rates and regulations therefor to be prescribed by the Secretary of War." It is

Provided further, That leaves to be absent from the Philippine Islands, other than to return to the United States, which may be granted officers of the Army serving in said islands and sailing from Manila, shall be regarded as taking effect on the dates such officers reach Manila, and as terminating on the dates of their departure from Manila, in returning to their stations; and while traveling between their stations and Manila to take advantage of, or returning from, such leaves of absence, officers shall, unless with their commands, be deemed on detached service.

The appropriation of \$30,000 for the general hospital at the Presidio, Cal., is made immediately available, and \$300 is added for the repair of Fort Matanzas, Fla. It is

Provided, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, contract for the care, maintenance, and treatment of the insane natives of the Philippine Islands serving in the Army of the United States at any asylum in the Philippine Islands in all cases which he is now authorized by law to cause to be sent to the Government Hospital for Insane in the District of Columbia.

The appropriation for ammunition is altered so as to include "manufacture or purchase." It is provided that

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, whenever a new type of small arm shall have been adopted for the use of the Regular Army, and when a sufficient quantity of such arms shall have been manufactured to constitute, in his discretion, an adequate reserve for the armament of any Regular and volunteer forces that it may be found necessary to raise in case of war, to cause the organized militia of the United States to be furnished with small arms of the type so adopted, with bayonets and the necessary accoutrements and equipments, including ammunition therefor, at the rate of twenty rounds of ball cartridges for each small arm so issued to the militia: Provided, That such issues shall be made in the manner provided in Section 13 of the Act approved Jan. 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes."

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to loan to the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Commission certain tents and camp equipage in the custody of the War Department, which have had prior use, for the purpose of providing shelter for visiting commands of the organized militia and for detachments of foreign troops and marines: Provided, That such tents and camp equipage shall be returned to the proper bureau of the War Department within thirty days after the close of the Ter-Centennial Exposition: Provided further, That said commission shall indemnify the War Department for any loss or damage to said tents and camp equipage not necessarily incident to such use: Provided also, That the said commission shall give a bond with security satisfactory to the Secretary of War to conform to the conditions and requirements hereinbefore imposed. And the action of the commanding general of the United States forces in Cuba in furnishing tents, camp equipage, and quartermaster's stores for the use of the sufferers by earthquake and fire in the city of Kingston, Jamaica, with the approval of the Secretary of War, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

The appropriation for United States Service Schools was increased to \$25,000, the pay of officers of the line to \$5,556,200, their service pay to \$148,730, pay of enlisted men to \$972,504, their service pay to \$1,206,000, mileage to \$530,000, Subsistence Department to \$6,832,761.15, Quartermaster's Department to \$6,775,11.07; incidentals to \$44,016.72, horses to \$93,723.37, barracks and quarters to \$5,807,724; transportation to \$15,163,792.72 clothing, etc., to \$3,443,069.28, Medical Department to \$644,286, Engineer equipment to \$50,000; \$4,000 is appropriated for marking the places where American soldiers fell and were temporarily interred in Cuba and China.

REGULATIONS FOR SABER EXERCISE.

The War Department this week issued the "Provisional Regulations for Saber Exercise, 1907," which were prepared by a special committee of the General Staff of the Army. The "Provisional Bayonet Exercises," also prepared by a committee of the General Staff, have been approved and are now being printed and will probably be sent out to the Service within a few days. The regulations for saber exercise have been sent to regimental, squadron and troop commanders who are directed to submit to the Chief of Staff, not later than June 30, 1907, any suggestions with reference to them which in their opinion would add to their value. The new saber regulations consist of Parts 1 and 2. Part 1 is entitled "Saber Exercise on Foot," and Part 2 is "Saber Exercise Mounted." The regulations begin with a chapter on "general principles" which will be found of considerable interest. Then comes a description of the newly adopted saber and then a list of definitions. The preliminary movements and preparatory exercises without sabers are entirely new in the United States Army and, it is believed, will be most advantageously used in training the men for work with the saber. In beginning this part of the saber regulations the following statement is made relative to the preliminary movements, which will be found interesting:

"The instruction without sabers develops in the men the proper elasticity, activity, and poise, without which the attainment of proficiency in swordsmanship is impossible. The importance of the leg movements is equal to that of the saber exercises, and they usually are mastered with greatest difficulty. Therefore, before beginning work with the saber the men should be drilled in the leg movements until they execute them properly and gracefully. These exercises should be frequently repeated, because they confirm the men in the correct attitude and afford an excellent gymnastic exercise, increasing their strength and improving their bearing."

The book of provisional regulations for saber exercises is profusely illustrated with cuts showing the different positions and movements. There is an interesting article on "cuts," particular attention being paid to the general principles of this important part of the saber exercise; also an interesting chapter on "Mounted Combat" and

one on "Thrusts," which is interesting and important. What the General Staff has to say in the regulations on "general principles for combat" is as follows:

When engaging in an assault, first study the adversary's position and proceed by false attacks, executed with speed, to discover, if possible, his instinctive parries. These false attacks should be given the appearance of real attacks, without, however, coming within reach of the opponent's blade. When confronted by one who rushes, it is best to retreat until he is under the impression that that is your defense; then wait for the next rush and pin him at the very beginning. This is termed a "stop thrust." Aim at the most exposed part of the body, his sword arm, and if that cannot be reached by a direct attack, endeavor to mislead him by making a distinct feint at some part of the body, the parry for which exposes the arm, and then cut at the arm with the true or false edge of the blade. For instance, feint low cut, aiming about midway between breast and waist, and at the moment he parries, cut at the arm. Use the time thrust only when your adversary is awkward or too deliberate in delivering his attack. It must be made at the very instant he prepares to attack you; otherwise it is useless. Deliver your attacks promptly and keep your body well covered by your blade and arm. Do not make cuts with so much force as to carry the hand beyond the body in case no resistance is met. Always maintain a strong opposition and keep your own line of attack well covered. Endeavor to overcome the tendency of making a return without knowing where it will hit. Making returns blindly is a bad habit and leads to instinctive returns; that is, habitually returning with certain cuts from certain parries, a condition which the skilled opponent will not be long in discovering. To sum up: keep cool; study your adversary and try to discover his game; watch for opportunities and make instant use of them. If you know your adversary's game, take advantage of it; if not, try to make him play yours.

There is also an interesting article on "Mounted Combat."

GRAFTON FUND.

Major G. H. G. Gale, I.G. Dept., \$2; Lieut. Col. T. F. Davis, Mil. Secy. Dept., \$5; Capt. T. B. Lamoreux, A.C., \$5; Lieut. H. A. Parker, 28th Inf., \$2; Lieut. F. V. S. Chamberlain, 2d Int., \$2; Major W. H. Arthur, Med. Dept., \$5; Capt. G. H. Jamerson, 20th Inf., \$1; Capt. W. W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., \$2; Lieut. S. W. Anding, 30th Inf., \$3; Lieut. A. N. Faulkner, A.C., \$2; Major F. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., \$2; Major H. W. Wheeler, 11th Cav., \$2; detachment Hospital Corps, Columbus Barracks, O., \$3; Capt. P. Clayton, Jr., 11th Cav., \$5; Major F. S. Foltz, 15th Cav., \$5; B. H. McClure, Carson City, Nev., \$2; Lieut. A. Hasbrouck, A.C., \$2; Lieut. C. S. Bendel, 7th Inf., \$5; Major C. Deems, A.C., \$5; Capt. S. H. Wadsworth, Med. Dept., \$3; B. Berkson, St. Louis, Mo., \$2; Lieut. F. J. McConnell, 17th Inf., \$2; Major W. O. Shunk, 8th Cav., \$2; Col. J. H. Bradford, U.S.A., \$2; Major G. Montgomery, Ord. Dept., \$2; cash, Boston, Mass., \$1; Capt. F. W. Altstaetter, C.E., \$10; Mrs. Evelyn Baker Dodd, Covington, Ky., \$2; Major A. Todd, Mil. Secy. Dept., \$3; Col. G. W. Adair, Med. Dept., \$5; Ord. Sergt. H. Kubitsa, \$1; Col. J. B. Kerr, 12th Cav., \$2; Army Lodge of Perfection, A.A. & A.R.S., \$25; Capt. J. D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., \$2; Lieut. G. P. Tyner, 2d Cav., \$3.25; Major C. H. Hunter, A.C., \$5. Total since last week, \$132.25; total up to Feb. 15, \$476.00.

We give below some of the comments of correspondents in sending their contributions to the Grafton fund.

26 E. Tenth St., Covington, Ky., Feb. 12, 1907.
To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
Will you allow a civilian to send a mite to the Grafton fund? We have been interested in this case from the beginning, and wish we had thousands to give—if money is the only thing that is to help restore this American soldier his liberty. The case seems incredible; it amounts to actual persecution, and not only justice is indicated, but he should have damages.

General Funston says in your JOURNAL: "Let us stand by our kind, for nobody else will." He writes this to the Army, but he is mistaken. This case is not known generally to the great, justice-loving American people whose hearts go out in pride and admiration to its beloved Army and Navy, made up of its sons and brothers. When put to the proof, there is absolutely nothing of good this great public would withhold from them. If properly put before them, civilians would respond en masse, with money or whatever else is to help. They want to help all such as are in misfortune, and in this particular case they would not stop short of demanding that full restitution of all his rights be made this long suffering soldier. Their very ignorance shows their confidence in our officials to protect and attend to the welfare of those under them, and if they fail in this duty and it becomes known—well, just let the people understand it clearly. There will be a calling down like unto the mighty "shaking of Lebanon."

EVELYN BAKER DODD.

A lieutenant of Infantry writes: "I am glad to see you taking the stand you have in this case, and I am willing to assist again, in fact to do all I can for Grafton."

A captain of the Medical Department says: "I inclose my check for the Grafton appeal fund. In case sufficient money is not forthcoming I shall take pleasure in sending another. I assure you of my personal gratitude for your attempt to secure simple justice and to right the atrocious outrage that has been done this man."

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 11, 1907.
To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
Inclosed please find check for \$2 from B. Berkson, of St. Louis, Mo., contributed to the Grafton fund. Mr. Berkson is a civilian, and with his check sent me the following letter, and the spirit therein displayed I think would justify its publication in the JOURNAL:

"St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 10, 1907.

"Major Boughton, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
"Dear Sir: I notice by the papers that you are collecting funds for the expense of the trial of Homer Grafton, the private soldier who killed a Filipino in self-defense, and was sent to prison for it. Please accept the inclosed \$2 for this fund. I have a boy serving in the 8th Infantry at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., and, with all due respect to the laws of this country or the Philippine Islands, would expect him to act as did Homer Grafton. Sincerely hoping a successful outcome of the case, very respectfully, (Signed) B. Berkson."

This post is responding handsomely to the appeal for aid.

D. H. BOUGHTON, Major, 11th Cav.

An ex-first sergeant writes: "Query: Why do not our soldiers re-enlist? Answer: Waiting the result of the Grafton case, to learn if they are to be sentenced to penal servitude for doing their duty, and obeying orders. A decision against Grafton will keep more than one thousand first-class soldiers from re-enlisting."

REPORT OF NAVY STAFF BOARD.

The details of the report made by the Staff Board of the Navy have been made public by Secretary Metcalf. They are contained in an official memorandum prepared for the use of Secretary Metcalf, a copy of which we have been furnished. As we have stated, the board has settled the controversy, as far as the staff is concerned, over the matter of titles for staff officers by recommending that all titles of the staff be their military rank followed by their corps designation. It is understood that this recommendation does not meet with the approval of the line of the Navy and that there will be a serious fight to prevent its adoption.

The report of the Staff Board recommends the promotion to the rank of commander of all constructors and civil engineers after twenty years' service. The report says that without such provision the same pay as the rest of the Navy for these officers would work an injustice. Continuing its synopsis of the report of the Staff Board, the memorandum, which we have mentioned, says:

"The report proposes that five junior professors of mathematics shall have the rank of lieutenant commander instead of lieutenant or lieutenant commander as now provided by law. This on account of greater age of entrance as professor.

"The report does not recommend that chaplains be paid rank for rank on account of recent legislation limiting the pay of chaplains to lieutenant commander. It recommends the promotion of chaplains to lieutenant commander with the line officer of same precedence.

"The report recommends that the pay of professors of mathematics, naval constructors and civil engineers be based on Army pay.

"The report recommends that the titles of staff officers be their military rank followed by their corps designation.

"The report recommends certain legislation for the staff corps which is put forward as an amendment to H.R. 24130 (the personnel act), as follows: 'In Sec. 16, second line, strike out the word "voluntary," relating to retirements, adding to Sec. 16 a pay clause for staff officers giving them Army pay and allowances; change the number of Sec. 17 of H.R. 24130, calling it Sec. 27. Suggest that staff legislation be inserted in the bill in Secs. 17 to 26, both inclusive, in brief as follows:

Sec. 17. Establishes staff titles as the title of the rank followed by the corps designation. Sec. 18. Medical Corps—Captains, 24; commanders, 24; lieutenants, 302; total, 350. Sec. 19. Pay Corps—Captains, 17; commanders, 17; lieutenants, 216 (includes acting ensigns); total, 250. Sec. 21. Professors of mathematics—Captains, 3; commanders, 4; lieutenant commanders, 5; total, 12. Sec. 22. Chaplains—Lieutenant commanders, lieutenants, and lieutenants junior grade, a total of 40. Sec. 23. Constructors—Captains, 10; commanders, not less than 10; lieutenants, 55 (varying somewhat), total, 75."

The memorandum then takes up these sections and tells what they provide for in the way of promotion for the officers in the various staff corps, as follows:

"Sec. 18. Establishes numbers in the Medical Corps. To start as lieutenant, junior grade, promoted to be lieutenant after three years, and to be lieutenant commander with line officer of nearest but next above precedence. Promotion to captain and commander as vacancies occur. Also provides for the grade of chief pharmacist.

"Sec. 19. Establishes numbers in the Pay Corps, including acting ensigns (not more than ten each year) for probationary service of two years. Contains a similar recommendation for promotion to upper grades as other staff corps (except that paymasters entering are given the disadvantage of two years' additional service before reaching any given rank). Provides for pay officers' bonds, different amounts for different grades.

"Sec. 20. Provides for warrants for pay clerks, and retirement after thirty years' cumulative service, but not until reaching age of sixty-two. Provides for retirement of pay clerks for physical disability in line of duty.

"Sec. 21. Establishes number of professors and requirements for entrance. Repeals Sec. 1528. Repeals Statutes, which provides that three professors of mathematics shall be stationed at the Naval Academy and gives the duties of each.

"Sec. 22. Establishes forty as the number of chaplains and amount of promotion.

"Sec. 23. Establishes seventy-five naval constructors of stated ranks similar to other staff corps for services in grades.

"Sec. 24. Establishes forty civil engineers with their ranks.

"Sec. 25. Gives all chiefs of bureaus the pay and allowances of the senior nine rear admirals of the Navy.

"Sec. 26. Provides for detail for each staff bureau of an assistant to the bureau who shall receive the highest pay and allowances of his corps.

"Sec. 27. Repeals Secs. 8 and 9 of the Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, etc.

"Sec. 28. Provides that this act shall not abolish the present credit of service for officers appointed from civil life, or to reduce the rank, pay or allowances which, but for the passage of this act, would have been received by any officer now in the Navy, at the time of its passage or thereafter."

URGING PAY INCREASE.

Strenuous efforts are being made by representatives of the War and Navy Departments to obtain the passage by Congress before adjournment this session of the Capron-Dick bill, increasing the pay of officers and men of the Services by twenty per cent. Failure to incorporate in the Army bill in the Senate a provision making such an increase was due entirely to the fact that Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, made the point of order and the amendment was ruled out. While everything possible is being done to obtain the passage of the Capron-Dick bill, we cannot see that the prospects for such legislation before adjournment are particularly bright, notwithstanding statements which have been made to the contrary, as we have reason to believe that Speaker Cannon of the House has made the positive statement that he will not allow the Capron bill to pass this session. This is certainly greatly to be regretted.

Be this as it may, the high officials of the Executive Departments interested in this matter are certainly doing their part to obtain the increased compensation for officers and men. On Feb. 12 Secretary of War Taft, Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, Major General Bell, Chief of Staff; Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, of the

Navy; Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, and about twenty-five other officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs and enlightened the members of that committee as to the needs of officers and the necessity for increased compensation. Secretary Taft, Assistant Secretary Oliver, General Bell, Admiral Goodrich and General Elliott were given hearings on Feb. 12. The following day, Feb. 13, the committee again met on the bill and heard General Bell again, Paymaster General Sniffen, of the Army; Paym. Gen. E. B. Rogers, of the Navy; Commissary General Sharpe, of the Army, and Captain Johnson Haagood, Art. Corps, who submitted a most interesting and important statement with reference to the cost of living for officers of the Army.

In his hearing Major General Bell, Chief of Staff, declared that it was his belief that fifty per cent. of the officers of the Army were now in debt. He, as well as the other officers who appeared before the committee, said that under the present conditions it was impossible for officers of the Services to live on their salaries as they have been accustomed to living in the past when everything was cheaper. Rear Admiral Goodrich called attention to the fact that it is incumbent upon naval officers to do a great deal of official entertaining for which they have to pay out of their individual incomes. He also called attention to the necessity of officers of the Navy and also officers of the Army, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service of maintaining two establishments. The education of their children is costly.

In order to show the exaggerated importance which has been given in Congress to the "allowances" given officers of the Army, Commissary General Sharpe submitted a statement showing how much each officer of the Army in a list of one hundred selected at random had saved each month by buying his provisions, etc., from the commissary. From this list it appears that the average commissary savings for a month for an officer of the Army (the statement having been prepared for the month of January, 1907) is only \$1.41.

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS FOR NAVY.

The following is the correspondence referred to in the House of Representatives during the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill, which took place between the Secretary of the Navy and Representative Granger, of Rhode Island, relative to the case of Abraham Bander, an enlisted man in the Navy. The Secretary wrote to Mr. Granger saying:

"A certified copy of the letters of guardianship and decree of the court in this case have been forwarded to the Department. By these papers it is ordered and decreed that letters of guardianship of the person of Abraham Bander, minor, be and the same are hereby granted to Herbert Van Dyke, of the county and State of New York, who is hereby appointed the general guardian of the person of the said minor. These papers are issued under a seal of office of the Surrogate's court of the county of New York" in the name of "Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a surrogate of the said county." You will readily understand the attitude in which the Navy Department would be placed should it undertake to question the acts of duly constituted courts. If there is anything wrong with the order or decree of court, if it is issued without sufficient authority or warrant or has been wrongly procured, it would seem that parties aggrieved thereby have their remedy; but an officer of the Navy assuredly cannot be criticized for accepting as conclusive and final, so far as he is concerned, under ordinary circumstances, the decree of a civil court upon a matter over which such court has jurisdiction. It is the desire and purpose of the Department to observe and to see that its recruiting officers observe, scrupulously and in good faith the requirements of the Act of June 29, 1906, 34 Stats. at L. 553, 555, but you will readily understand that recruiting officers cannot in the execution of their duties question or refuse to accept the orders and decrees of the civil courts."

To this Mr. Granger replied: "I have read with care your statement in regard to the action taken by the receiving officer in accepting Bander, and I am still of the opinion that such action was not in accordance with the intent of the act of Congress. The clear intent of the call for additional satisfactory evidence was that the evidence of the applicant for enlistment should be corroborated by other independent evidence. It is perfectly clear in this case that such other corroborative evidence independent of Bander's was not obtained. Bander was sent to one Herbert Van Dyke, whom he had never seen before, to whom he repeated his statement, and within a few hours returned with Van Dyke's sworn affidavit that he had made diligent investigation. This could have been simply the taking of Bander's word. In other words, the receiving officer had simply Bander's own word to him, and then Bander's word to another person. The fact that under law of the State of New York Bander was able to have Van Dyke appointed his guardian within half an hour does not render Van Dyke's evidence credible, or would it make satisfactory to any disinterested person as to Bander's age."

MARINES CAN PURCHASE DISCHARGE.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed the promulgation as a Navy Department General Order of an Executive order, signed this week by the President, giving enlisted men of the Marine Corps the privilege to purchase their discharge after one, two and three years' service. The Navy Department General Order is not yet ready for distribution; the Executive order of the President is as follows:

In time of peace any enlisted man of the Marine Corps, serving in his first enlistment, who is not undergoing punishment or under charges, and who is not in debt to the Government, may after one year from the date of his enlistment in the Marine Corps apply for the privilege of purchasing his discharge.

An enlisted man wishing this privilege will make application to the commandant of the Marine Corps through official channels, giving his reasons in full for desiring his discharge. In general, no reasons will be considered as sufficient to warrant discharge unless it can be shown conclusively that these reasons did not exist prior to enlistment.

Upon the receipt of an application made as prescribed herein, and fulfilling the conditions given, the commandant of the Marine Corps may direct the discharge requested at his discretion. The price of purchase will consist of the travel allowances due on discharge, which will be retained by the United States in all cases, and in addition thereto the following: After one year's service, \$120; after two years' service, \$100, and after three years' service, \$90.

When an enlisted man of the Marine Corps makes application for discharge by purchase on account of dependency of a near relative, and shown in connection therewith that a state

of destitution exists that he has to the extent of his opportunities and ability made contributions to the support of such relative, and that these contributions have proved insufficient to relieve the destitution, the commandant of the Marine Corps, may, in his discretion, remit such part of the purchase price of discharge as may seem proper and necessary by reason of the inability of the enlisted man to pay the full amount.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Feb. 4, 1907.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A bad explosion occurred on Feb. 8 on board the French torpedo boat No. 339 at Lorient, which resulted in the death of nine men and the injury of two. The boat was launched only a short time ago, and at the time of the accident she was making her full power steam trial in the roadstead. The trial was successful, but as the boat was returning to her anchorage a safety tube forming part of the evaporation apparatus burst, and a mass of flame was forced into the stoke-hole, where the engineer, a quartermaster and nine stokers were at work. The engineer and eight of the stokers were instantly burned to death. Their bodies were practically reduced to cinders. The other stoker was severely injured. The quartermaster escaped from the stokehole with slight burns. It is said that the automatic doors which should have closed to prevent the return of the flames to the stoke-hole did not work.

The German Admiralty has definitely decided to send the cruisers Roon and Bremen, under the command of Commodore Kalau von Hofe, to the opening of the Jamestown Exposition on April 26 next. Captain Hilderbrandt, of the Balloon Battalion, who has entered for the James Gordon Bennett International Aeronautic Cup Race at St. Louis next October, will also go to Jamestown with three German balloons.

When the news of the frightful disaster to the Joy Line steamer Larchmont, on Jan. 12, reached Newport, R.I., Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., of the torpedo station, started the Government tug Chickasaw to Block Island in the teeth of a heavy gale, to aid survivors there. Commander Gleaves at once ordered Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Senn to the command of the Chickasaw, with Gun. L. C. Hull as executive officer, and a crew of thirteen men. When the tug was five miles off the island the wind was blowing fifty miles an hour. A great sea smashed the forward hatch. The men below reported two feet of water in the hold. The tug rolled heavily and she was covered in ice from stem to stern. A little later heavy seas washed through her bunker plates and were threatening to put out her fires. Lieutenant Commander Senn ordered the Chickasaw hove to for temporary respite, believing that matters would grow worse rather than better, and seeing that the tug was in danger ordered full steam for Newport. When the Chickasaw was half way between Point Judith and Block Island the body of a man, apparently dressed in a night shirt, was seen floating well astern of the tug. A revenue cutter was standing eastward. The Chickasaw sounded steam signals of distress, but they were unanswered by the cutter, which probably could not hear them.

The Virginia was scheduled to leave the Norfolk Navy Yard the latter part of this week for a test at sea of the new fire control system, recently recommended by a special board on fire control, which has been installed aboard that vessel as an expedient. Much depends upon the outcome of this test, as, if successful, it is calculated to revolutionize the system of fire-control on warships. It is the plan of the Navy Department to install it on all the other battleships and armored cruisers of the Navy, and also a few of the larger protected cruisers, if the reports of the test show the system to be thoroughly satisfactory. The principal feature of importance to be determined, on the new system, is the value of the enlargement of the central station below the armored deck and communicating from there to the various turrets and guns.

The report of the boards of survey on the battleships Oregon and Wisconsin, at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, and the battleship Massachusetts, at the New York Yard, providing for extensive repairs and overhauling, have been approved by the Navy Department, and work on each of the ships will be put under way within a short time. The reports call for an expenditure of approximately \$750,000 on each the Oregon and Massachusetts, estimating about two years' time to complete the work, while the work on the Wisconsin may be accomplished in one year, at an expenditure of \$250,000. The reports concerning the Massachusetts and Oregon in many ways are almost identical, as similar repairs and overhauling will be required on each. Both the Oregon and Massachusetts require new boilers throughout, while the Wisconsin requires new boilers and much work in modernizing the turrets. The 8-inch turrets of the Wisconsin already have a greatly desired advantage over those of the other two ships, in the manner of their electrical operation, which system will be installed on each of the others. The boards recommend electrical operation as superior to steam. All the turrets on each ship are to be removed and thoroughly overhauled and placed on new rollers. New ammunition hoists are also required on the Massachusetts and Oregon. While most of the expense will fall to the item of Construction and Repairs, the Bureaus of Ordnance and Equipment also are called upon for various articles that are deemed necessary to put the ships in first-class fighting trim before sending them back to their regular stations.

Orders have been issued by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for Capt. E. D. Taussig to relieve Capt. W. H. Reeder as captain of the New York Navy Yard. Captain Reeder will go to the command of the Hancock, the receiving ship which has been for some time in the New York Navy Yard, awaiting a commander. Captain Taussig was for some time in command of the battleship Indiana, and several weeks ago relinquished his command and went to join his family at his home in St. Louis, awaiting orders. It is quite likely that Captain Taussig's sea duty as a captain is over, as he will be eligible to promotion to the grade of rear admiral July 11, 1908.

The U.S.S. Baltimore, in command of Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Stone, sailed from Manila, P.I., for Philadelphia on Feb. 9. Her itinerary will include Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Naples, Algiers, Gibraltar and the Azores. She is due at Philadelphia on May 5.

The scores of the target practice of the Asiatic Fleet show an improvement over last year. The Maryland, it is understood, has made the best score among armored cruisers, and the Raleigh, it is said, leads the protected cruisers.

The nautical schoolship Saratoga, of Pennsylvania, which left Philadelphia Jan. 22 for a winter's cruise in the West Indies, was towed inside the Delaware Breakwater on Feb. 11 in distress. On Jan. 27, when 200 miles north of Bermuda, the old frigate was struck by a north-

west gale, which proved a great strain upon her, and she sprung a leak. Commander Atwater put all available hands to the pumps. As the Bermuda Islands were still 200 miles distant after the storm had spent its fury, a course was shaped for the Delaware Breakwater. The Saratoga was towed back to Philadelphia for a survey and repairs.

Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard has been Acting Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department during the past week, during the absence of Chief Naval Constructor Capps, who is on a three-weeks' tour of inspection to Southern navy yards and stations, accompanying Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry. Although Chief Naval Constructor Capps went at the special request of Mr. Newberry, the trip was gladly welcomed by him on account of close confinement to his office and hard work for some time past, as well as because of having opportunity to look personally into the condition of the stations.

A naval board, composed of Capt. Perry Garst, chairman, and Civil Engrs. H. R. Stanford and R. E. Baker, has been appointed by Secretary Metcalf to investigate into the responsibility for the leak in a big sewer that is laid adjacent to the New York Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, and which, if it should break at certain place, would overflow the new drydock excavation with filth. The report made by Rear Admiral Coghlan, as commandant of the yard, holds the contractors responsible and he recommended that they be compelled to repair the pipe so as to preclude any possibility of a break, or else be compelled to pay the damages caused by it. The contractors claim that the pipe is safe and at any rate they were relieved of all responsibility when the sewer was accepted by the borough officials of Brooklyn. Secretary Metcalf, in order to reach a full understanding of the case, appointed the board to make a careful investigation. The board commenced its work at the New York Navy Yard last Monday and will quite likely continue in session another week.

In compliance with law, the Navy Department reported, Feb. 8, 1907, that the total expenditures to Jan. 1, 1907, on the vessels other than the battleships Connecticut and Louisiana, authorized by the Act of July 1, 1902, are as follows: Tennessee, \$5,094,027.88; Washington, \$5,036,284.20; Dubuque, \$323,997.36; Paducah, \$391,822.37. While the Dubuque and Paducah are completed, and the Tennessee and Washington practically so, final settlement with the contractors for their construction has not yet been made. In another report it is stated that \$43,991,522 were required July 1, 1906, to complete vessels under construction or authorized, of which \$21,010,303 was in hand.

Letters written by officers with the ships of the Atlantic Fleet to friends on duty in Washington describe the hard work that is being given the officers and crews during the maneuvers in Cuban waters. One officer, in his letter, states that almost daily large squads of men from each of the ships are sent ashore, to engage in drills, athletic work and small arms' practice. This particular officer thinks the time might be better spent in maneuvering, while others state that the unusually hard amount of work on shore to which the men and officers both are put already is beginning to develop a marked improvement in the efficiency of the sailors, in many ways. All apparently were looking forward with joy to the two weeks' vacation that was to be granted them, beginning Feb. 10, in order that the men might have foreign shore leave before returning north for the summer.

A court of inquiry, of which Capt. Theodosius Porter, U.S.N., was president, to inquire into the killing of Chief Master-at-Arms Douglass of the armored cruiser Tennessee on board that vessel on Feb. 6, met at Philadelphia. The testimony before the court showed, as we stated last week, that there was no mutiny and that the trouble was confined to some half a dozen bad men. The investigation shows that of the 650 men on board the Tennessee at the time of the shooting, more than 400 of them were in the first conduct class, where they still remain, with frequent privileges of leaving the ship; that forty were in the second conduct class; that sixty were in the third class, and 150 in the fourth class. Chief Master-at-Arms Douglass, who was killed, had been in the Navy for more than twenty years, and he never brought the men before the mast except for serious infractions of rules. He was known as a stern, unbending man, and had an acute sense of duty. He had the respect of all honorable men on the ship, high and low. When Douglass began to search Seaman Burke, who was among several others ordered in double irons by Captain Berry, Burke pulled a revolver from his blouse and began shooting. His weapon was not of the Navy pattern and was evidently obtained while Burke was on shore leave. Master-at-Arms McCool, who went to the aid of Douglass, was also shot.

The cruiser St. Louis returned to Hampton Roads Feb. 13 after her thirty-six hour final acceptance trial. As far as can be learned the cruiser's behavior at sea was sufficiently satisfactory to justify acceptance by the Government.

An examination of the British battleship Commonwealth, which was in collision Feb. 11 during maneuvers off the coast of Portugal with the battleship Albemarle, both of which arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, Feb. 14, for repairs, shows that the Commonwealth is so badly damaged below the water line that it will take several months to repair her. The Albemarle was not badly damaged and was able to return to the scene of the maneuver after being temporarily patched up. It appears that the latter first struck the Commonwealth on the port bow, below the water line, and then, swinging round, struck her again on the port quarter, further damaging the Commonwealth.

The two new 21-inch torpedo tubes for the battleship Virginia have been sent to the New York Navy Yard for installation. The Virginia will arrive at that yard in a few days.

The only vessels that will be used by the midshipmen during their annual cruise next summer are the Olympia, Arkansas, Florida and Nevada. The Olympia has been completely remodeled as a Naval Academy vessel and will accommodate a large number of midshipmen.

The battleship Minnesota is nearly ready to be put into commission and will probably be the first of the three new battleships to join the Atlantic Fleet and make up the quota of battleships laid down for that fleet. The battery of the battleship Vermont, according to the latest reports, may not be ready until next July and the battleship Kansas will also probably not be ready much before that month. When the Vermont and Kansas are put in commission they will join the Atlantic Fleet and relieve the two battleships which are most in need of repairs.

The Board of Inspection and Survey has returned to Washington after being present at the Government test of the armored cruiser St. Louis, commanded by Comdr. N. R. Usher. Although the St. Louis had a green crew, a majority of the men having been aboard the ship only

about a week when she put to sea for her Government trials, she made a most remarkable series of tests, and Commander Usher has stated in a report to the Navy Department that his vessel does not need to go to a navy yard for overhauling before undertaking active work. In freezing weather and with a new crew the St. Louis ran for four consecutive hours at a speed of 21.7 knots. Her eight-hours' endurance trial was satisfactory in every respect. It is probable that the St. Louis will be one of the ships selected to represent the United States Navy at Bordeaux, France, and then it may be that she will be sent to the Pacific Station.

Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley has been ordered to relieve Rear Admiral Joseph E. Craig, who retires this month as commandant of the League Island, Philadelphia, Navy Yard. Captain Tilley stands number two on the list of captains and will receive his promotion to the grade of rear admiral very soon.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
First Squadron.
First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived Feb. 12 at Ponce, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. Arrived Feb. 12 at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift. Arrived Feb. 12 at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Arrived Feb. 12 at Ponce, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. Arrived Feb. 9 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commander.

Third Division.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. Samuel P. Comly. Arrived Feb. 12 at Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. Arrived Feb. 12 at Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Arrived Feb. 12 at Ponce, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Arrived Feb. 12 at Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. Arrived Feb. 14 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. Arrived Feb. 12 at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. Arrived Feb. 12 at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Sixth Division.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Natchez, Miss. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Squadron.

Seventh Division.

DIXIE, C.G., 10 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. Sailed Feb. 11 from the navy yard, League Island, Pa., for the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Cruiser of the coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived Feb. 14 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Eighth Division.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived Feb. 14 at Nassau, New Providence. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunerseuer. Sailed Feb. 11 from the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico, for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to go out of commission.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander. Send mail for flotilla (except Hopkins), in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Arrived Feb. 10 at Santiago, Cuba.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. Arrived Feb. 10 at Santiago, Cuba.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. Arrived Feb. 10 at Santiago, Cuba.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. Arrived Feb. 10 at Santiago, Cuba.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. Arrived Feb. 10 at Santiago, Cuba.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail for flotilla to the naval station, Key West, Fla.

STRIGHAM, T.B., Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.
WILKES, T.B., Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.
BLAKELEY, T.B., Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.
DELONG, T.B., Lieut. William S. Miller. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.
STOCKTON, T.B., Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.
Address of squadron is in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.**First Division.**

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At San Diego, Cal.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Cruising off the coast of Central America.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Division.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Diego, Cal.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Arrived Feb. 12 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.**First Division.**

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John G. Quimby. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RALEIGH, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Second Squadron.**Third Division.**

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fourth Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS. Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. Cruising on the Yangtze river.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Shikwan, China.

Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
MONTEREY, M., 6 guns. In ordinary, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McRary, commander.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Frank R. McCreary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.

RAINBOW, Comdr. Ben W. Hodges. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT, G., 8 guns. Midshipman George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PANAY, G., 5 guns. Midshipman Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman Joseph V. Organ. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whittom, master. At Cavite, P.I.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rogers, master. At Philadelphia, Pa.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Lambert Point, Va.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Seccombe, master. Arrived Feb. 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Sailed Feb. 9 from the naval station, Cavite, P.I. for Singapore, Strait Settlements, en route navy yard, League Island, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BOXER (training brig). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. John F. Parker. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR (collier). Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived Feb. 14 at Philadelphia, Pa.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Will be placed out of commission.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Sailed Feb. 14 from New Orleans, La., for Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. William K. Gise. Arrived Feb. 15 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marcell. Engaged in surveying duty off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGRE, Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

GLACIER, Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At the naval station, Arrived Feb. 12 at Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Newport News, Va.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merriweather, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Arrived Feb. 14 at the naval station, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. Sailed Feb. 13 from Philadelphia for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

MASSOQUOI (tug). Btsn. Heinrich Seedorf. At the naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Sailed Feb. 13 from New Orleans, La., for Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, New York.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. In reserve. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George Macdonald, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. In reserve.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. John S. Groghan. Arrived Feb. 15 at Brunswick, Ga. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Herman P. Rahbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.

At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers and Manly; destroyer Stewart, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MORRIS (torpedoboot). Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

NINA (tender to submarine). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PLUNGER (submarine). Lieut. Guy W. Castle ordered to command. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

STILETTO (torpedoboot). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VEUVSIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Joseph R. Deffrees. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. William Martin. At Welaka, Fla. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, N.Y.; Chickasaw, N.W.; Choctaw, Washington; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Pensacola, Fla.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezinscot, Portishead, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Penitack, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotoyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.; Trafic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Alert, San Francisco, Cal.; Alvarado, New Orleans; Dorotha, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Toledo, O.; Granite State, N.H. city; Hawk, Cleveland, O.; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Newark, N.Y. city; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Pinta, San Diego, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sail, 6 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

REVENGE (cutter). At the navy yard, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

REVENGE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

FEB. 8.—First Lieut. William A. McNeil to report to C.O., marine barracks, Washington, D.C., for temporary duty.

FEB. 8.—First Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea to temporary duty in charge of recruiting district of Ohio.

FEB. 11.—First Lieut. Edward A. Greene to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. Arthur J. O'Leary to duty at marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. Jeter R. Horton to assume temporary charge of recruiting district of Texas during absence of 1st Lieut. Lovick P. Pinkston.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

FEB. 8.—First Lieut. F. A. Lewis granted thirty days' leave.

FEB. 9.—First Asst. Engr. C. C. McMillan commissioned a first assistant engineer to rank from Aug. 22, 1906, vice 1st Asst. Engr. H. T. Powell, resigned.

FEB. 11.—Cadet T. A. Shanley ordered to Mohawk upon expiration of leave.

Cadet P. F. Roach ordered to the Gresham upon expiration of leave.

Cadet W. A. Benham ordered to the Seminole upon expiration of leave.

Cadet R. L. Jack ordered to the Onondaga upon expiration of leave.

FEB. 12.—Chief Engr. C. F. Nash detached from the Hudson, and assigned to duty in charge of the machinery of the Hudson and Calumet.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Comdr. Walter McLean. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. James H. Bull. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Capt. Corwin P. Rees. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

We omit the State Nautical School Ships and Vessels Out of Commission this week.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate, Feb. 11, 1907.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. George A. Bicknell to be a rear admiral from Feb. 18, 1907, vice Rear Admiral William W. Mead, retired.

Appointments in the Navy.

John L. Chatterton, of New York, to be an assistant paymaster from Feb. 1, 1907, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 12, 1907.

Promotions in the Navy.

Passed Asst. Surg. Henry E. Odell to be a surgeon Sept. 6, 1906.

Asst. Surg. Robert H. Michels to be a passed assistant surgeon from Oct. 8, 1906

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

We published Feb. 2, page 628, the Naval Appropriation bill as reported to the House Jan. 25 by Mr. Foss from the Naval Committee. Feb. 8 the House commenced the consideration of the bill in committee of the whole. Mr. Foss, in explaining the bill, said that it was the smallest presented in the last few years, only \$61,640,000 for the maintenance of the Navy, after deducting from the total of the bill \$5,021,000 for the Marine Corps; \$23,460,000 for the increase of the Navy, and \$4,700,000 for public works.

Mr. Prince made the point of order against the provision in the bill giving Civil War captains, retired prior to June 30, 1899, the pay of retired officers of corresponding rank in the Army, and the proviso giving retired commodores the rank of rear admiral. The chair sustained Mr. Prince, and these two provisions were stricken from the bill.

On motion of Mr. Mann the proviso giving retired officers on active duty the pay and allowances of officers of the active list of like length of service was also stricken from the bill on a point of order.

Mr. Fitzgerald tried to add an amendment providing for sixteen additional chaplains, but this was rejected on the point of order. The same fate attended an effort of Mr. Mann to secure the insertion of this as an amendment: "And the proper accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow in the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers all payments made prior to July 1, 1907, for commutation of quarters for officers on shore serving with troops and not provided with public quarters."

Mr. Granger secured the change in another proviso so as to make it read as follows: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in recruiting seamen, ordinary seamen, or apprentice seamen, unless a certificate of birth or written evidence, other than his own statement, or statement of another based thereon, satisfactory to the recruiting officer, showing the applicant to be of age required by naval regulations, shall be presented with the application for enlistment." The words in italic were inserted.

The appropriation under "Naval Home," for a secretary, a master mechanic and a store laborer were stricken out on a point of order; also the allowance of \$1,205.66 to beneficiaries of the Home for extra duty, and that for services rendered to the Home by Foley, Trainer, Herse and Mohler.

Mr. Foss offered an amendment transferring to "Ordnance and ordnance stores" the appropriation for ammunition and other supplies under "Increase of the Navy." This went over on a point of order to the next day.

In the appropriation for "reserve ammunition," the word ammunition was substituted for the words "powder and shell."

The following amendment was inserted on motion of Mr. Kitchin, under "Reserve torpedoes and appliances": "Provided, That of this amount not more than \$155,000 shall be used for the construction and equipment of a torpedo factory at the torpedo station at Newport, R.I."

An amendment by Mr. Kitchin authorizes the transportation of Navy coal in foreign vessels was rejected, ayes 34, nays 57.

A provision for an increase of the Marine Corps was ruled out on a point of order; also the proviso authorizing the appointment of thirty dental surgeons in the Navy and that providing for a reorganization of the Hospital Corps of the Navy. An appropriation of \$100,000 for a brass and iron foundry at the Washington Navy Yard, proposed by Mr. Southard, was adopted by a vote of 111 to 84 after a long debate in which Mr. Vreeland said the proposed appropriation was only an opening wedge for a further expenditure of from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 at the Washington plant; that it would not result in economy and was not demanded by public policy. He said the Government was notorious in its inability to compete with private firms in economy of administration and construction, and cited the construction of the battleships Connecticut and Louisiana as an illustration. Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, took issue with Representative Vreeland as to the building of battleships by the Government and in private ship yards. He said the Government had made an excellent showing and in addition had forced a private concern to break all records in the building of battleships in time consumed in construction in order to keep ahead of the Government built ship, and he said, the private built ship, the Louisiana, was now laid up in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for three months' repairs, while the Connecticut, so far as wear and tear was concerned, would not need repairs for some time to come. Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, also opposed the Southard amendment.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 8445, Mr. Crane.—That Section 23 of the act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 21, 1903, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 23. That for the purpose of securing specially qualified persons for officers in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, the Secretary of War is authorized from time to time to convene boards of officers at suitable and convenient Army posts in different parts of the United States, who shall examine as to their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties all applicants who shall have served in the Regular Army of the United States, in any of the volunteer forces of the United States, or in the organized militia of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or who, being a citizen of the United States, shall have attended or pursued a regular course of instruction in any military school or college of the U.S. Army, or shall have graduated from any educational institution to which an officer of the Army or Navy has been detailed as superintendent or professor pursuant to law after having creditably pursued the course of military instruction therein provided. Such examinations shall be under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall be especially directed to ascertain the practical capacity of the applicant. The record of previous service of the applicant shall be considered as a part of the examination. Upon the conclusion of each examination the board shall certify to the War Department its judgment as to the fitness of the applicant, stating the office, if any, which it deems him qualified to fill, and upon approval by the President, he shall be commissioned as a volunteer officer of the grade determined by the board. Such volunteer officers may be, upon their application to the Secretary of War and his approval thereof, or by order of the Secretary of War when in his judgment the interests of the Service demand it, assigned to duty with Regular or volunteer troops, as students at any military school or college of the United States other than the Military Academy at West Point, or, upon the application of the Governor of any State

or Territory, may be assigned to duty as instructors or inspectors of the militia of such State or Territory, or may be assigned to such detached duty in the United States or abroad, as the Secretary of War may direct, and when so assigned shall receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the Army the same pay, allowances, and commutations as is provided by law or regulations for officers of the Regular Army of the same grades: Provided, That when not assigned to duty as hereinbefore provided, they shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of their ranks as volunteer officers, but shall receive no pay, allowances, or commutations other than that of being permitted to purchase of the departments of the Army the arms, equipment, clothing, and so forth, which a Regular officer may purchase and at the same prices: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall apply to all persons who are already upon the list of eligibles for volunteer commissions, their commissions dating from the date of their eligibility: And provided further, That no person shall be entitled to receive a commission as a second lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of thirty; as first lieutenant, after he shall have passed the age of thirty-five; as captain, after he shall have passed the age of forty; as major, after he shall have passed the age of forty-five; as lieutenant colonel, after he shall have passed the age of fifty; as colonel, after he has passed the age of fifty-five: And provided further, That such appointments shall be distributed proportionately, as near as may be, among the various States contributing such volunteer force: And provided further, That the appointments in this section provided for shall not be deemed to include appointments to any office in any company, troop, battery, battalion, or regiment of the organized militia which volunteers as a body or the officers of which are appointed by the Governor of a State or Territory."

H. Res. 833, Mr. Fitzgerald.—Directs the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House of the nature, character, and extent of the work now being done upon the U.S.S. Louisiana at the navy yard, New York; whether such work was originally required to be done by the contractors under the contract for the construction of said vessel; the estimated cost of said work; the amount, if any, deducted from the contract price and not paid to the contractors by reason of the said work not being done by them; the time that has elapsed since said work was begun and the additional time that will be required to complete said work; and the reasons for stating in the "Report of Progress of Naval Vessels," dated June 11, 1906, that the said U.S.S. Louisiana, as reported by the Navy Department, was one hundred per centum completed.

H.R. 25516, Mr. Wanger.—To establish Paul Jones Day in the Navy. That the 23d day of September of each year shall be known in the Navy as Paul Jones Day, and all vessels of the Navy in the U.S. ports shall dress ship.

H.R. 25517, Mr. Pou.—To provide for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue to the memory of the late Robert E. Lee at Washington City, D.C.

H.R. 25518, Mr. Kline.—Granting to any assistant surgeon in the Regular Army who has had prior service as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Navy, during the war with Spain or since, the same credit for that service to which any assistant surgeon in the Regular Army is now entitled for prior service as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Volunteer Army during the same period under Section 18 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901.

H.R. 25566.—Mr. Wadsworth.—To authorize the appointment of Ricardo Iglesias as a midshipman in the U.S. Navy.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 7, 1907.

On Saturday Col. George E. Pond, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pond came up to the navy yard on a couple of weeks' visit to the former's brother, Comdr. Charles F. Pond, and family. Colonel Pond, who retires as a brigadier general during the present month, and his wife have been spending some time in California en route from the Far East to their home in Plattsburgh, N.Y., and for several weeks have been the guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. George B. Pond, at the Presidio of Monterey. On Tuesday, the 5th, Comdr. and Mrs. Pond gave a large "at home" in honor of the visitors. A suggestion of spring was given by the beautiful floral decorations. Several young ladies of the yard assisted the hostess. In the receiving party were Comdr. and Mrs. Pond, Col. and Mrs. George E. Pond and Miss Elizabeth Pond. The list of invitations included all the residents of the yard and the Navy people in Vallejo, as well as many guests from San Francisco and the bay cities.

Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, governor of Samoa, who arrived from Tutuila on last week's steamer, came to remain for a short visit as the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood, and was warmly welcomed by many old friends, as he was equipment officer here for three years. He remained at the yard only one night before hastening on to Washington, where he will join Mrs. Moore, who preceded him home a few months ago. Commander Moore is on a three months' leave, his term as governor having been extended from two to three years by the Navy Department. Comdr. and Mrs. Moore will spend most of their time at Annapolis who is Mrs. John S. Graham—Miss Frances Moore that was—who is making her home at the Academy during Lieutenant Graham's tour of sea duty.

Capt. Alexander McCrackin, who left a week or two ago for Seattle, in connection with the ordnance trial of the Nebraska, returned several days ago. Miss Coleman and Miss Lucy Gwin Coleman, who were here as Mrs. McCrackin's guests for several days, have returned to their home in San Francisco. Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, retired, who makes his home in San Francisco and Berkeley, left a few days ago for Los Angeles for a short visit. Col. George M. Dunn, U.S. A., who, with his wife and son, has been spending the winter at San Rafael, is at present at Del Monte, where the family will remain until March, when they are to sail for the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. U. R. Harris, who are staying in San Francisco, came up to the navy yard town from Saturday to Monday as the guests of the former's aunt, Mrs. George Russ. Mrs. Harris was Miss Simonton, of Vallejo, before her marriage. They arrived from Washington, D.C., during the week, and are making but a brief visit to San Francisco before proceeding to Seattle, to sail on the 17th for the Orient, where Captain Harris goes to assume command of one of the ships of the Asiatic Squadron. Rear Admiral Lyon's sisters, Mrs. Swann and Mrs. Forrester, are here from Boston for a short visit before going on to Southern California. Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans has returned to Mare Island. The report published by a Vallejo paper that Constructor Evans was shortly to leave the Navy to accept a good offer from the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, has been denied by the officer.

On Wednesday, the 6th, Mrs. Ziba W. Reynolds, wife of Pay Inspector Reynolds, entertained at a tea at her pleasant quarters at Yerba Buena, the affair being complimentary to Mrs. James H. Bull, wife of Captain Bull, the new commanding officer of that station. Receiving with Mrs. Reynolds were Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Arthur Marix, Mrs. C. C. Fewell, Mrs. Charles Plummer Perkins, Mrs. Katherine Shirley and Mrs. Wilber Flagg. A large number of guests were present from San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley, special launches taking them to and from Yerba Buena. Many invitations for the affair were received at Mare Island. On Wednesday evening last Comdr. Charles A. Gove, of the Milwaukee, and Mrs. Gove entertained at dinner aboard the handsome new cruiser, their guests including several of the young people of the yard. Lieut. Comdr. Guy W. Brown, here for medical treatment for some weeks, has been discharged from the hospital and granted two months' sick leave which he will probably spend at San Diego, where Mrs. Brown has been spending the winter. Captain Bell, of the Army, and Mrs. Bell have taken a house in San Francisco for several months, the former having been

ordered home from the Philippines on account of ill health. Captain Bell is a brother of Lillian Bell, the author.

Word was received here to-day that Pay Dir. Charles M. Ray will report here on the 23d as general storekeeper. This sets at rest much conjecture regarding the identity of the officer who would obtain this assignment, which has been filled by Paymr. David Potter since the detachment of Paymr. J. S. Carpenter. Pay Director Ray and Mrs. Ray are both well known here, the latter having been a San Franciscan and a relative of the late Mem. Dir. George W. Wood, so long attached to the Mare Island yard.

The destroyer Preble arrived Saturday and will have some repair work done before she again joins the Pacific Squadron. The gunboat Yorktown was docked to-day, and it is understood that work will be rushed in order that she may leave almost at once for San Salvador, telegraphic orders for her to proceed immediately to Central America on account of the threatened insurrection having been received here yesterday.

Authority has been received to do here the necessary work on the McCullough, amounting to about \$10,000. The vessel belongs to the Revenue Cutter Service. At the same time authority was given for necessary repairs on the revenue cutter Bear, which has not yet come to the yard. It is stated that the fish commissioners' boat Albatross will also return to Mare Island to have work done.

The Vallejo Trades and Labor Council have petitioned the Navy Department to allow the navy yard employees to purchase coal from the Government at cost, as the result of the high price of fuel here, and the fact that for several days it was impossible to secure coal at any price. Soft coal has been selling here this winter at \$17 per ton, and so scarce even at that price that the dealers have been doing it out to their customers. During the week some of the restaurants in Vallejo were obliged to close their doors temporarily owing to the fact that they could not secure fuel.

Telegraphic orders were received last week for the immediate shipment of some 214,600 pounds of stores and provisions to the Asiatic Squadron. Owing to the urgency of the order and the fact that it was impossible to secure the requisite amount of space on the transports which departed on the 5th, the Department deviated from its usual custom and a large part of the shipment was forwarded on the steamer Korea to Hong Kong, from which city it will be re-shipped to Manila.

Although all work on the naval transport Buffalo was ordered completed by the middle of December last, she is still at this yard with little prospect of sailing for the Far East for some time to come. It has been impossible to secure much more than a skeleton crew for her.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 12, 1907.

The fifty midshipmen graduates of the second section of the class of 1907 received their diplomas on Monday, Feb. 11, from Secretary of the Navy Victor H. Metcalf, who delivered his first address at the Naval Academy. Rear Admiral James H. Sands, superintendent of the Naval Academy, spoke briefly and congratulated the members of the class upon the abolition of hazing during their occupancy of positions as officers of the brigade of midshipmen. The first section of the class was graduated last September and contained eighty-six members who qualified by obtaining an average of seventy-eight per cent. or better for the course. The present graduates obtained seventy-five per cent. for the course and seventy-eight per cent. for the work of the last term. The remaining members of the class, seventy-five in number, will receive their diplomas in June, the regular time. Altogether the class is a splendid body, and its special claim to credit is that its members as midshipmen officers have carried out sincerely the effort to stamp out hazing upon which they resolved as a class.

Besides congratulating the class upon its excellent scholastic work and good discipline, Admiral Sands advised the graduates as to their action with enlisted men. He told them that they were not to nag or punish for every petty offense, but preserve discipline by admonition and example. "The enlisted man must be led, not driven," he said, "and responds to sympathy and consideration." Secretary Metcalf told the midshipmen that the desire to maintain a navy the equal of any possible hostile power was not founded upon a desire for war, but was an effort to preserve peace. "If war comes," he said, "we want you to fight upon equal terms. The nation does not exist that could maintain a footing on American soil, but we must have a navy the equal of any in speed, armor and armament to maintain our place upon the sea. The battleship, the bulldog of the sea, is the important factor in modern warfare, and for that reason we are following the example of most of the great nations and endeavoring to build a ship that can meet any in the world on equal terms."

Each graduate was then handed his diploma by the Secretary of the Navy, who took each midshipman by the hand and congratulated him warmly. Each received generous applause from his friends among the midshipmen and others. The midshipmen received their diplomas in the order of scholastic merit, something which has not been the case at previous ceremonies.

The brigade of midshipmen had formed in close column and faced towards the stand during the ceremonies, standing at parade rest. When the diplomas had been delivered Midshipman Richard S. Galloway, the new cadet commander, proposed three cheers for "those who leave us," which were given with a will. The graduates, upon the call of Midshipman William O. Wallace, the class leader, then responded with cheers "for those we leave behind." The official party then passed out between the battalions and the graduates were allowed to mingle with their friends.

Before breaking up their group, however, the fifty graduates sang their class song, "A toast for '07, and then for Navy Blue," with much feeling. The song was composed by Midshipman Earl F. Johnson, of Chicago, Ill., a member of the section of the class which was graduated in September, and is sung to the tune of "Germany Land." As the audience filed out the Academy band, under Leader Charles A. Zimmerman, played the music that has become identified with graduations, "Auld Lang Syne," "Ain't I Glad to Get Out of the Wilderness," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and "The Mermaid."

The Secretary of the Navy was driven to the residence of the Superintendent, where a reception was given in his honor and for the purpose of introducing the graduates.

The ball given by the midshipmen in the Naval Academy armory on Saturday evening was the great social event connected with the graduation. Mrs. Colvocoreses, wife of Capt. George P. Colvocoreses, commandant of midshipmen, and Midshipman Edgar Adair Ewing, of the graduating class, received Bunting, palms and implements of war were used effectively in decorations. The music was furnished by the Naval Academy band. The following committee had charge of the ball: From the class of 1907, Stephen Booth McKinney, chairman; Charles Washburn Cross, Sloan Danenhofer, Edgar Adair Ewing, and Herbert Lee Spencer; from the class of 1908, Jules James and Arnold Hines Vanderhoof; from the class of 1909, Alger Herman Dresel and Harry Walter Stephenson. Governor Edwin Warfield, the members of his family and his guests at the Government House were among those who attended the ball, and almost the entire Navy contingent here were present, with many visitors from out of town.

Two midshipmen, members of the second section, have the remarkable record of not having received one demerit during the whole of last term. These are Alfred M. Cohen and Churchill Humphrey. This record has only been equalled by a few midshipmen in the history of the Academy. Midshipman Cohen is the "five-striper," as the cadet commander of the brigade is called, the highest rank possible to a midshipman. Midshipman Humphrey is commanding officer of one of the companies and president of the class of 1907.

Owing to the fact that there are not sufficient members of the first class to fill all the vacancies among the officers of

the brigade, a number of second classmen have been appointed as first class petty officers. The members of the second class who have received this special honor are: 1st Co., Henry P. D. Davis, Charles H. Davis, Jr.; 2d Co., Frank J. Wille; 3d Co., John W. Rankin, Alfred K. Schanze; 4th Co., William R. Smith, Jr.; Charles A. Harris; 5th Co., Alexander M. Charleton; 6th Co., Richard C. Saufley; 7th Co., Archibald H. Douglass, Kirkwood H. Donavin; 8th Co., Edward J. Foy, William B. Pierpol; 9th Co., Howard M. Lammers; 10th Co., Frederick H. Babcock; Arthur S. Carpenter; 11th Co., Arthur L. Lucas, Eugene E. Wilson; 12th Co., John W. DuBose.

Although the section graduated in September last contained the members of the first class who obtained the highest average, the work done by the second section, graduated on Monday, has been of a high order. Six obtained an aggregate of better than 140 for the term work, out of a possible 166, and fell just short of obtaining "star" grade; that is, eighty-five per cent, or 141.10. On the work of last term Midshipman Stephen B. McKinney leads, obtaining an average of 140.53. Herbert L. Spencer is second, with 140.50. Both are distinguished in other branches of Academic work. McKinney is leader of the Academy choir, chairman of the hop committee of his class, and has played good football. Spencer, one of the youngest of the class, is captain of the football team, which won from the Army at Philadelphia last fall, also a baseball player, and commanded one of the two battalions. Jacob H. Klein, Jr., is but one-hundredth behind Spencer, his mark being 140.49. The fourth man is Philip H. Hammond, who obtained 140.32. Baxter H. Bruce is fifth, with 140.28, and William O. Wallace, who leads the class for the aggregate of the whole four years' course, and consequently takes the honors of the section, is sixth for the work of the term, his mark being 140.01.

Orders have been received for Midshipmen Thomas A. Symington, Alfred M. Cohen and Churchill Humphrey, of the section graduated on Monday, to remain at the Naval Academy until further orders. They will be assigned to duty as assistant instructors in the different departments. Midshipman Humphrey's presence at Annapolis will facilitate the transaction of the business of the class, as he is class president. Midshipmen Symington and Cohen have both played on the baseball nine, and will be of assistance in the coaching.

Midshipmen Charles D. Hibbard and Clarence C. Riner, both of the fourth class, have resigned, having failed to obtain the necessary mark at the recent examinations.

Following a custom inaugurated by him several years ago, U.S. Senator A. B. Kittridge, of South Dakota, on Feb. 10, entertained the midshipmen from his State at dinner at Carvel Hall. The midshipmen present were: Ralph R. Stewart, Harry B. Hird, John F. McClain, Ernest W. McKee, of the second class; Walter C. Grebe, of the third class, and Clarence W. Alger, of the fourth class.

Surg. F. C. Cook, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Academy, is suffering from an attack of appendicitis at his home here. It has not been determined whether an operation will be necessary or not. Surgeon Cook is a son of Admiral Francis A. Cook, who commanded the U.S.S. Brooklyn in the Santiago sea fight. He has charge of the department of physiology, hygiene and physical training at the Naval Academy.

Midshipman Alfred H. Miles, of the first class, has been selected as leader of the Naval Academy choir in place of Stephen B. McKinney, who was graduated Monday.

The list of those midshipmen who were deficient in the recent examinations has been announced. There are nine members of the third class and twenty-eight of the fourth class who were so badly deficient that they will be dropped. A number of others were deficient in a less degree, and they will be turned back a class. Three of these have already been announced, and there will probably be more in a few days. Seventy-seven additional midshipmen were slightly deficient and were continued with their class after a warning. The resignation of those who were hopelessly deficient has either been given already or requested.

The following midshipmen were so badly deficient that they were dropped. Third class: Delmar H. Beeson, William B. Butler, Lee C. Carey, Charles N. Chambers, Delavan B. Nowne, Claude W. Haywood, Howard S. Kee, Van Leer Kirkman, Jr., Clarke H. Wells; fourth class: James W. Beard, Charles B. Carroll, Emory W. Cecil, Charles A. Gildersleeve, Frank B. Gowen, Carl D. Hibbard, Julius Hall, Jr., L. A. Jones, Charles C. Julian, Jay L. Kerley, Philip MacAfee, Thomas S. McCay, Beracie McDaniel, Joseph R. Mann, Jr., Robert C. Mulnix, Sidney A. Oatham, Selden H. Oviatt, Clarence C. Riner, Oscar G. Sabl, Norman Scott, Alexander H. Sloan, Gilbert F. Strelinger, Joseph M. Young, Jr., Harry W. Renner, Jefferson D. Cranberry, William F. Bowen, and William T. Little.

Midshipman Clyde G. West was turned back from the second to the third class, and Midshipman Alexander H. Ruhi and Scott C. McFarlane from the third to the fourth class.

As a fitting tribute to the memory of their classmate, James Robinson Branch, Jr., of New York, of the class of 1907, a handsome granite tomb-stone has been erected in the Naval Academy cemetery by the members of this class. No special ceremony was held, the erection of the memorial being left to a committee, composed of Midshipman Churchill Humphrey, president of the class, and Harold V. McKittrick, and the stone was placed in position under their supervision. The stone bears this inscription: "In Affectionate Memory of the Late Midshipman James Robinson Branch, Jr., Class of 1907, Naval Academy, Erected by His Classmates." It will be remembered that Midshipman Branch died November, 1905, as the result of an unfortunate fight with ex-Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., of Louisiana.

A number of the candidates for the Naval Academy, who are now attending preparatory schools in Annapolis, gave an enjoyable hop at Carvel Hall, this city, Tuesday evening, in honor of their friends in Annapolis. Among the patrons were: Mrs. James H. Sands, wife of Admiral Sands; Mrs. F. W. Bartlett, Mrs. Paul Foley, Mrs. George Pickrell, Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Mrs. P. S. Rossiter, Mrs. H. E. Smith, and Mrs. J. K. Wilmer. In connection with this social event it is interesting to note that it would have been out of the question a year ago when the hazing and running code was in force at the Naval Academy. One of its strongest regulations was that social intercourse with the other sex was not permitted for a candidate or fourth class men. Candidates who took part in a social affair would have been marked for the hardest kind of running when they became midshipmen.

Capt. Jonas H. Ingram, of the Naval Academy boat crew, has appointed Midshipman Samuel L. Henderson, manager of the crew in place of Midshipman Claudius R. Hyatt, who was graduated on Monday. The full schedule of the season's races has been completed, and includes five contests for the first crew, the largest number of any college aggregation. The schedule is: April 6, Georgetown first and second crews against Navy first and second; April 30, University of Pennsylvania "Varsity" and Freshmen crews against Navy first and second crews; May 4, Yale against Navy. It is possible that Yale will bring two crews instead of one, as heretofore; May 18, Columbia against Navy. Race between first crews settled; between second crews likely; May 25, Ariels, of Baltimore, against Navy. First crews.

Carl E. Drentz, who rowed with the Navy crew last season and was one of the best oarsmen ever turned out here, has entered the University of Wisconsin and is rowing on the "Varsity" crew. He resigned from the Naval Academy last year.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1907.

For the first time this season the hockey pond on the north west corner of the Cavalry plain was utilized last Saturday afternoon. It was a perfect winter afternoon, and a large crowd gathered to watch the game between the cadets and the team from the Troy Polytechnic Institute. The visitors wore picturesque costumes of red and white, the cadets in their sweaters and gray trousers looked more comfortable, if less picturesque. The visitors gained a victory, two goals to one. Bartlett made the goal for West Point. Summer did fine work in defending the Army goal.

After the hockey game the spectators adjourned to the

gymnasium to witness the basket ball contest between the cadet five and the team from the College of the City of New York. The visitors succeeded in rolling up the score of 28-23 by the close of the second half. The cadets were in poor form and lacked their usual dash and spirit. The West Point line-up was: Rockwell and Newman, forwards; Highby, center; Johnson and Beardslee, guards. Referee, Lieutenant Stilwell.

At the conclusion of the basket ball game the Turn Verein and the cadet fencers gave an exhibition. No decision was rendered in any of the bouts. The participants were: Ahare, Barnsberg, Reinherr and Reinherr representing the Turn Verein, and Dickinson, Greble, Ayers and Holabird the cadets.

"The Tower of London" was the subject of the paper read by Mrs. Larned at the meeting of the Reading Club on Thursday, Feb. 7. There were hops on Friday and Saturday evenings; the Friday evening hop was given by the officers, that on Saturday evening by the cadets. Among the guests from a distance attending the latter were: The Misses Wood, Holbrook, Read, Miller, McKinnie, McClintock, Davison, Abercrombie, Arman, Sanford, Bliss, Hyman, Roche, Jones, Davis, Denton, Newcomb, Cuddeback, and the Misses Page, Mitchell, Scott, Larned, Braden, of the post and vicinity.

Major, Mrs. and Miss Carson sailed for Europe for the Kroonland last Wednesday, Feb. 6. Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav., has recently reported for duty at the Academy. Captains Lewis and Stewart have moved into the quarters known as Lieutenants' Quarters No. 3, of the recently completed sets. Messrs. Asensio and Quevedo have moved up from Highland Falls to quarters at the post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 11, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Forsha, of Forsha, Kan., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean, to Mr. Millard Howell Russell, of Kansas City, Mo. No date has been set for the wedding. Miss Forsha has been very popular here, as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keith were the guests of Lieut. P. J. Hennessy for the bal masqué, Friday night. Miss Keith and Miss Emily Keith were the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Traub for the same function. Miss Anna Axton entertained quite a number of her young friends, Monday afternoon, in celebration of her tenth birthday. Different games were enjoyed, and the guests were: Frances Murray, Helen Gordon, Margaret Normoyle, Margaret Traub, Elizabeth and Romayne Abernathy, Helen Reese, Louise Coleman, Carolyne, Catherine and Robert Raymond, Irving Wulfekuhler, De Forest Fesler and Jack Ryan.

Mrs. N. E. Gunster entertained the Tuesday "500" Club the past week. Mrs. Oliver L. Spaulding was hostess Monday afternoon at a most enjoyable card party. "Five hundred" was the game enjoyed, and the prizes were given to Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Coles and Mrs. Winters. Mrs. Spaulding was assisted by her aunt, Miss Chandler, of Chicago, and Mrs. Farrand Sayre. Miss Ellen Murphy entertained at her home on North Third street, Saturday evening, with a most enjoyable card party, in honor of Miss Muriel Ingalls and Lieut. A. J. Davis, 9th Cav., of Fort Leavenworth, whose marriage occurs immediately after Easter.

Chaplain Axton went to Ottawa, Kan., Wednesday, to attend the annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mrs. C. E. Dentler entertained with a luncheon Tuesday, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Macklin. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Gibbons will return from Knoxville, Tenn., this week. Mrs. J. M. J. Sanno has arrived from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harris Pendleton, Jr.

Capt. Peter Murray was ill at his quarters Monday. Gen. and Mrs. G. E. Macklin were guests Monday of Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Sievert. Miss Mary S. Anthony, sister of the late Susan B. Anthony, who died Feb. 5 at her home in Rochester, N.Y., was a sister of the late Col. D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, and aunt of Mrs. L. M. Koehler, of the 4th Cavalry. Lieut. F. B. Wilby, C.E., left Tuesday for New York, where he will take examination for promotion. Mrs. F. S. Knudsen, who is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Everson, of Miami street, is improving after a protracted illness contracted in the Philippines.

Mrs. Henry Kirby entertained with "500" Tuesday afternoon. The prizes were given to Mrs. L. H. Beach, Mrs. O. E. Hunt and Miss Chandler, of Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. R. D. Walsh gave a dinner Wednesday evening for the following guests: Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. M. F. Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Q. A. Gilmore, and Lieut. Jean Brugere.

Major and Mrs. Henry Kirby entertained a number of young people Wednesday evening with "500," in compliment to their niece, Miss Adams, of Montana. Mrs. Bernard Sharp was hostess Wednesday to her "500" club, which is composed of the wives of the student officers. Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Clark gave a most enjoyable informal dinner party Thursday.

Mr. Fred Terry, of Leavenworth, was the lowest bidder on the new riding hall. It is estimated that it will take about one year to finish the construction work on the building, and it will no doubt be the largest in the United States.

Lieut. George Bartlett has gone to New York, to remain about two weeks. Mrs. Peter E. Traub will leave to-day for a month's visit with relatives in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Russell, of Kansas City, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., for the bal masqué Friday night. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Murphy, who left here for Washington, D.C., have gone to Fort McKenzie, Wyo., where Lieutenant Murphy is stationed.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Musgrave entertained with an enjoyable sleighing party on Tuesday evening. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray, Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Kunpe, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore, Lieut. and Mrs. von dem Bussche, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, Miss Kemp, of San Francisco; Lieutenants Morrow and Alfonso, Bishop A. Grant, Dr. F. J. Peck, of Kansas City, Mo., Rev. A. M. Ward, of Kansas City, Kan., and Rev. John Gregg, of Leavenworth, were guests of Colonel Paulding Wednesday. Bishop Grant states that all of the military posts he has visited, he thinks Fort Leavenworth the best. Lieut. G. G. Bartlett, 18th Inf., leaves this week for West Point, where on Feb. 22 his marriage with Miss Elsie Gordon, daughter of Col. William B. Gordon, will be celebrated. Miss Ethel Oliver was the guest Friday night of Major and Mrs. D. H. Boughton for the bal masqué. Mrs. F. M. Baker gave a reception and dancing party at her home on North Fifth street, Thursday night, in honor of Miss Muriel Ingalls. Mrs. John J. Ingalls, Miss Muriel Ingalls and Lieutenant Davis received the guests. Among out-of-town guests were: Lieuts. A. J. Davis, Honeycutt, W. H. Smith and Jean Brugere, of Fort Leavenworth.

Miss Marie Ashton, of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. C. C. Smith. Mrs. Dentler and children leave this week to join Captain Dentler in Cuba. They expect to return in August, when Captain Dentler will be a student in the Service school. Miss Louise Van Natta has come from St. Joseph, Mo., to be the guest for several days of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Jr.

At the "500" party given by Major and Mrs. Henry Kirby for their guest, Miss Adams, of Montana, Wednesday night, the prizes were given to Miss Caldwell, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Miss Evans, Miss Fuller, Capt. T. B. Folwell, Dr. Tabott and Lieut. J. M. Cummings. Mrs. Guillmet, who has been the guest for several weeks of Capt. and Mrs. Schumm, left Saturday for her home in Boston.

A picked team from here and a team composed of the best bowlers in the city met in a match here Friday night at the gymnasium, and the final score was 2,387 to 2,202, in favor of the post team.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham entertained a large number of guests at Eads skating rink Wednesday night. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrell entertained most charmingly with bridge Friday afternoon.

In a basketball game held in the gymnasium, Saturday, be-

tween the Signia Alpha Gamma basketball team and the post immortal, the post lost by a score of 25 to 15.

At a tea given Saturday by Miss Ryan, of the city, as a compliment for two of Leavenworth's Easter brides, namely, Miss May and Miss Katherine Hendren, those from the post who attended were: Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrell, Mrs. John West, Jr., Mrs. F. W. Ball, and Mrs. Rubottom, Miss Coleman, of Virginia, in visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard Coleman, 9th Cav.

At a regular meeting of the Kansas Commandery of the Order of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Saturday night, in the clubrooms at the National Hotel in Leavenworth, Major R. W. McClaughry presided. Colonel Fuller and several others from the post were present. Major George Squier has gone to Omaha, Neb., for a short stay. The Misses Emily and Virginia Keith returned Saturday to their home in Kansas City, after a brief visit with Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Traub. Capt. C. S. Nettles, judge advocate of the Department of Colorado, with headquarters in Denver, is the guest of Major D. H. Boughton.

Colonel Steele began his series of lectures on the art of war at the Service schools Friday morning. Lieut. and Mrs. Rubottom entertained with bridge Saturday night.

The bal masqué Friday night was quite a social event, happening just before Lent. No pains were spared in preparation. The hall was artistically decorated for the occasion, palms, flags and cut flowers lending their adornment. The stage, where punch was served, was arranged as a reception room, with numerous cozy corners. The 18th Infantry orchestra was in attendance, and twenty-four numbers were danced. The grand march was led by Col. Charles B. Hall and Miss Hall. In regard to the costumes, every character imaginable was represented. Spanish girls danced with Chinamen, and beautiful court ladies showered their favors on kings and clowns alike. Among those deserving especial mention were Mrs. Q. A. Gilmore, as a Holland girl; Captain Sheldon, as Strongheart Captain Mors, as a Filipino, and Lieutenant West as a Teddy bear. A large number from St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City and the city were present.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 13, 1907.

Col. Philip Reade returned on Jan. 30 from Springfield, Mass., where he was on duty with the Pistol Board. Lieut. and Mrs. Pepper and children returned to the post on the 1st from Atlanta, where they spent a two months' leave. Miss Febiger, who was visiting Mrs. Clagett, returned to New Haven on the 2d. Mrs. Schley returned on the 4th after an absence of over two months.

On the evening of the 3d fire call aroused the whole post. The fire was in the quarters occupied by Regimental Q.M. Sergeant Miller. A defective flue started it. The interior walls were completely demolished before the fire was finally located and extinguished.

A shooting gallery has been constructed by Captain Drum and Lieutenant Grinstead in the old barracks occupied formerly by Companies E and F. The gallery extends through the whole length of the building, the maximum range being one hundred and seventy-five yards. There are four targets.

Captain Eaton returned on the 2d from Governors Island, where he has been for several weeks on duty as judge advocate of a G.C.M. The 23d Infantry band gave a concert in Dodge Hall on the 9th. There were several vocal selections; one by Mrs. Hallcock and one by Miss Potter, of Sacket Harbor. The principal number on the program was a violin solo by the chief musician, Mr. Otto Majewski. The concert was divided into three parts; the first part was by the band, the second vocal, and the third by the orchestra.

Commencing on the 12th there will be horse races on the ice in the vicinity of the post. The money for them has been raised by popular subscription.

Chaplain Sutherland has finally succeeded in obtaining enough money to buy an organ for Dodge Hall. The organ which has been in the hall for a couple of weeks is a very fine instrument.

On the afternoon of the 14th the whole post was aroused by the sounding of the fire call. The fire was in the quarters of Captain Drum. The soot in one of the chimneys caught fire, and the shingle roof caught in several places, but was soon extinguished.

On the same evening a fancy dress ball was given in Dodge Hall. Nearly everyone came in fancy costume, most of which were excellent. Mrs. Truitt represented a monk; Mrs. Hines, a baby; Captain Hines, her nurse; Mrs. Clagett, as "Night"; Miss Clagett, as "Day"; Mrs. Drum, as "Little Red Riding Hood"; Miss Brown, of Watertown, as "Peter Pan"; Lieutenant Stevens, as a clown; Lieutenants Quackenbush and F. C. Miller, as "Buster Brown"; Lieutenant Stayer, as a "cop"; Lieutenant Thuis, as a Chinaman; Lieutenant Herman, as a Cowboy; Lieutenant Clarke, as a Mexican; Lieutenant W. C. Miller, as a "country girl," and many others equally good. The guests from Watertown were: Miss Van Ostrand, Mrs. Palmer, Misses Snell, Goodale, Bag, Brown, Goodale, Sciple, and Messrs. Hooper and Fuess.

Mrs. Reade returned to the post on the 11th after an absence of several weeks.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 8, 1907.

The sailing of the U.S.A. transport Logan on Tuesday drew a larger number of Army people to the transport dock than has been seen for many months, owing to the fact that a number of old friends from hereabouts were to leave for the Philippines. The troops going consisted of the 23d and the 24th Batteries, Field Art., each 133 strong, a detachment of Hospital Corps and a number of casuals. Among the officers sailing, those who had been stationed here for sometime were Major Robert S. Woodson, Med. Dept., from Fort McDowell, accompanied by his wife, son and daughter; Capt. Wright Smith, 24th Battery, Field Art., accompanied by his mother and niece; Lieut. Alden Trotter, 24th Battery, accompanied by his two sisters; Lieut. W. C. Waller, 24th Battery and wife; Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, 24th Battery and wife; Capt. John H. Wholly, 2d Inf., who has been on duty at Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy; San Rafael, Mrs. C. Jewell, wife of Capt. Frank C. Jewell, A.C., who is quartermaster of the Logan, accompanied her husband. Mrs. Jewell will go only as far as Honolulu.

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, retired, addressed a joint meeting of the Susan B. Anthony Club and Equal Suffrage League of the City, last Monday afternoon. General Woodruff has now gone on a trip to Washington, D.C., and the East. Col. Joseph B. Girard, Med. Dept., who has been a patient at the General Hospital, left this morning for Southern California, very much improved in health.

Major William Stephenson, Med. Dept., and his sisters, the Misses Stephenson, were guests at a very enjoyable reception on Wednesday afternoon given by Mrs. Z. W. Reynolds, wife of Pay Inspector Reynolds, U.S.N., at her home at the naval training station, Yerba Buena Island. The reception was in honor of Mrs. Bull, wife of Capt. James H. Bull, commandant of the station. Major and Mrs. Edward T. Brown, A.C., entertained the Evening Card Club at their home last evening.

Major Smith, Pay Dept., has been discharged from the General Hospital. Capt. and Mrs. William C. Davis, A.C., returned from the Presidio of Monterey on Monday. Capt. Carroll D. Buck, Med. Dept., adjutant at the General Hospital, left this week for Washington, D.C. He has in charge Lieut. Frank L. Beals, 16th Inf., who is to be placed in St. Elizabeth's. While Captain Buck is away, Lieut. Clarence H. Connor will act as adjutant. Capt. Louis T. Hess, Med. Dept., who accompanied the 23d Battery, Field Art., from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to the Presidio, returned this week to his post at Fort Porter, Buffalo.

Mrs. Steele, wife of Capt. Harry L. Steele, A.C., of Fort Stevens, Oregon, is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, A.C. Lieut. Arthur E. Boyce, 15th Inf., who has been a patient for some time at the General Hospital, was re-

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1218-20-22 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., PA.

tired last week. Lieut. Avery J. Cooper, 93d Co., C.A., of Fort Stevens, Ore., came down from the North last week, on a two months' sick leave. Lieut. Clarence Carrigan, A.C., of Fort Baker, having resigned his commission, will, with his brother, Mr. John Carrigan, assume charge of Claxton's Art Store, in the city, which they have just bought out. Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 28th Inf., arrived at the Presidio on Saturday last from Fort Snelling with seven general prisoners for Alcatraz.

Four of Fort Baker's officers—Capt. Henry B. Clark, Capt. Louis Brechenin, Jr., Lieut. Guy E. Manning and Lieut. Clarence Carrigan—were hosts on Wednesday evening at one of the jolliest hops of the winter. The big gymnasium, where it took place, was decorated elaborately with hanging baskets of feathery ferns and the high beams were wound with ever-green ropes. Lights burned in curious brass lanterns, and the colors were draped over the doorways and at both ends of the long room. Many guests went from San Francisco and were house guests overnight at the post. There were about two hundred guests. Supper was served at midnight.

The stormy winter weather seems to be over, and the Presidio presents a most charming appearance these warm, sunny days, with its green hillsides and fields, and blooming gardens. The callas are out in great profusion. Every afternoon, now that dry weather has come, sees the football team busily engaged in practice on the athletic field, preparing for the game to be played there on Washington's birthday. A number of other athletic events are on the schedule for the day's celebration.

The Artillery troops here are a little more easily distinguished now from other troops here owing to orders to wear their cap bands. The dash of color is an improvement.

The California Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. held its first meeting, since the April disaster, on Wednesday evening. About 150 members sat down to the banquet.

Deeply impressive communion services were held by the Rev. S. R. Wood at the Protestant Chapel at the close of the morning services last Sunday. The attendance of officers and their families as well as of enlisted men and families is showing a marked increase of late. The Sunday school is progressing nicely under the direction of Miss Elizabeth B. Rawles, daughter of Brig. Gen. Jacob B. Rawles, retired.

Troop K, of the 14th Cav., left yesterday for its new station at Boise Barracks, Idaho. Major William Stephenson, Med. Dept., accompanied the troop, but will return to the Presidio later.

The Presidio Club held an election of officers on Tuesday evening, for the coming year, the following being chosen: Col. John L. Clem, Q.M. Dept., president; Capt. Solomon Avery, Jr., A.C., secretary and treasurer; directors, Capt. James F. Brady, A.C., Capt. Charles C. Pulis, A.C., Lieut. Daniel W. Hand, A.C., and Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, A.C.

Max Riese, chief musician of the 3d Band, A.C., will be retired to-morrow.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Feb. 13, 1907.

Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank and daughter, Miss Mary, returned from Washington last week, where they attended the funeral of Mrs. Cruikshank's grandfather, Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, U.S.A., retired. Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln attended a dance last Wednesday night at Delaware City, Del. Mrs. Casspari, wife of Dr. Casspari, of Baltimore, and her niece, Miss Falls, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, Jr., last Friday afternoon. Mrs. W. H. H. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson, at dinner last Sunday.

Fort Howard was well represented at the athletic games given by the 5th Regiment of Infantry, Maryland National Guard, at their armory in Baltimore last Saturday evening. The meet was a success in many ways. All of the events were interesting, especially a competitive drill in the manual in which every company in the regiment was represented. The men were in good shape, and it was only close marking that placed 1st Sergt. George Erier, of Company D, in first place with Corp. James Lyon, Jr., second, of Company A, and Sgt. J. C. Scott, third, of Company E. Three Artillery officers from here, Lieuts. Francis H. Lincoln, James D. Watson and Hugh S. Brown, accepted the positions of judges for this drill which were so graciously tendered them. Socially also the meet was most enjoyable, as are all the functions given by the militia organizations in Baltimore.

Lieut. William M. Davis returned to the post last Sunday after a six days' cruise of several hundred miles on the U.S. Revenue Cutter Apache. Lieutenant Davis as the representative of the Government was detailed to secure evidence in the case of the United States vs. John McGrenery, private in the Coast Artillery, who is now being tried at Fort Hancock, N.J., and who claims that he was "shanghaied" by the master of the Carrie P. Gamble. After a long search the evidence was obtained. In spite of the cold weather Lieutenant Davis pronounced the trip a most interesting one.

An unusually full and suggestive catalog of all kinds of military equipments has been recently issued by the Pettibone Bros. Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, well known manufacturers of military and society goods, now entering on their thirty-fifth year of successful business. It is attractively printed and embossed, and a very convenient size for pocket and desk—96 pages, profusely decorated with about 300 excellent half tones. Every enlisted man, especially every non-commissioned officer, should find this catalog of great value. It will be sent free upon request.

Edward S. Cramp has resigned as vice-president of the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company and entirely severed his connection with the concern. Friction between Mr. Cramp and the board

of directors is reported to have been responsible for his resignation. He was the last of the Cramp family in the firm.

BORN.

ANDRUSS.—To the wife of Lieut. Malcolm P. Andruess, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1907.

CAFFEY.—To the wife of Lieut. L. W. Caffey, 15th U.S. Inf., at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I. Dec. 4, 1906, a daughter, Helen.

CAPLES.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1907, to Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Caples, Corps of Engrs., a son, Joseph Thomas Caples.

GEARY.—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 8, 1907, a son, to the wife of Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

KNABENSHUE.—To Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Knabenhue, 12th U.S. Inf., a son, on Jan. 17, 1907, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.

MCLEAN.—To the wife of Asst. Surg. N. T. McLean, U.S.N., on Jan. 24, 1907, a daughter, at Boston, Mass.

POPE.—At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Feb. 8, 1907, a daughter, Virginia McFerrin Pope, to Mrs. William R. Pope, wife of Lieutenant Pope, 2d U.S. Cav.

STETSON.—At New York city, Feb. 2, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederic T. Stetson, a son, Francis Lynde Stetson.

WILLIAMS.—At Iloilo, Panay, P.I., Jan. 7, 1907, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. A. R. Williams, 24th Inf., U.S.A.

MARRIED.

CROWNINSHIELD—SNELLING.—At Naples, Italy, Feb. 11, 1907, Mr. Caspar Schuyler Crowninshield, son of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U.S.N., and Miss Grace Snelling.

HOWELL—SHEPLEY.—At Sitka, Alaska, Lieut. Charles Frederic Howell, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and Miss Amy Shepley.

WATSON—GALLAGHER.—At Manila, P.I., Jan. 10, 1907, Miss Genevieve Gallagher, daughter of Major Hugh J. Gallagher, U.S.A., to Lieut. A. E. Watson, U.S.N.

WILDMAN—STEWART.—At Council Bluffs, Iowa, Feb. 9, 1907, Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Stewart.

DIED.

GARDINER.—At Hughesville, Md., Feb. 5, 1907, Capt. John DeB. Walbach Gardiner, U.S.A., retired.

HAMILTON.—Suddenly, at Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 13, 1907, in his fifty-fourth year, Schuyler Hamilton, son of the late Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, U.S.V., and first lieutenant, U.S.A.

HARMAN.—At Guayaquil, Ecuador, Feb. 9, 1907, John A. Harman, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., who resigned from the Army as a first lieutenant of the 6th U.S. Cavalry, March 1, 1900.

HARRISON.—At Mound City, Kas., Feb. 14, 1907, Col. James Findley Harrison, U.S.V., formerly a first lieutenant, 10th U.S. Inf., and a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

KENNEY.—At Dover, Del., Feb. 10, 1907, Mrs. Harriet C. Kenney, wife of ex-Senator Richard Rolland Kenney, and mother of 1st Lieut. W. C. Tremaine, U.S.A.

LOGAN.—At El Paso, Texas, Feb. 2, 1907, Major Thomas H. Logan, U.S.A., retired.

OWEN.—At Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24, 1907, Mrs. E. H. Owen, mother of Chief Engr. F. E. Owen, U.S.R.C.S.

PIGMAN.—On Friday, Feb. 15, 1907, at her home in Washington, D.C., Little, wife of Rear Admiral George W. Piggman, U.S.N.

REED.—At Morris Park, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1907, John F. Reed, father of 1st Lieut. H. F. Reed, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

RIXEY.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1907, Congressman John Franklin Rixey, brother of Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N.

SHORKLEY.—At Hawthorne, Fla., Feb. 16, 1907, Major George Shorkley, U.S.A., retired, of acute indigestion.

WELLS.—At Lebanon Springs, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1907, Rev. Wilberforce Wells, brother of Med. Dir. Howard Wells, U.S.N.

WOODRUFF.—To the wife of Capt. James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Margaretta Stafford, at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1907.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A correspondent, who has been in close touch with the military of New York and some other States, and who knows whereof he speaks, writing to the Army and Navy Journal, says: "Well, I have seen an exhibition at drill of one of Virginia's best companies of National Guard, and I shall certainly not forget it for a long time to come. It has often been remarked that one only has to see some of the military organizations outside of New York to realize what a fine force of citizen soldiery that State has, and it is certainly true. The exhibition I witnessed was very odd, to say the least. The men could drill all right so far as they went, but there was no discipline, the movements were limited, and it was a do-as-you-please affair, both as regards the audience and the company, and in fact it was a burlesque. It is no wonder that some of our Army officers who might happen in at such an exhibition as I saw, and perhaps had never seen well disciplined National Guard organizations from other States, should lack a high opinion of the National Guard. Of course the troops in the South do not have the fine armories provided in New York and some other States, nor do they receive the financial support from the State they should, but this, however, does not prevent a more dignified bearing in uniform and proper discipline. But I must go back to the drill of the crack company. The drill hall was on the ground floor of a barn-like structure, not so long as the old 69th's armory in New York city, and not so wide. It was all of wood and the ceiling is of rafters like that of a barn. People were standing up on the seats and boys had climbed up on the rafters. I can't tell you what a farce the whole thing was, and they call it 'the best drilled company in Virginia.' After the company had assembled, for instance, and the first sergeant had called the roll, the captain took command and marched the company down the hall and back again, after which he gave the command 'at ease.' Then down the floor comes a darky carrying a bucket of water with a tin cup. Mind, the men had not been on the floor more than fifteen minutes, and though the night was warm, it was not hot. Well, the darky went down the lines offering a drink to each man, who, after drinking, would throw the remainder of the contents of the cup upon the floor, so that the drill floor, where in a few minutes the competitive drill was to be held, looked as if rain had dripped through from the roof. Whenever the company would come to 'at ease' during the evening, some of the men would shout to their friends in the row of benches around the wall, and shake their fists at them or wave their hands as the case might be. Boys would go up to the soldiers, grab at their guns and throw things at them. As the men fell out of the competition, instead of standing in a separate group, they stood straggled about the floor. One of these near the competing line saw a boy slide his cap along the floor, and he ups with the butt of his rifle (Krag) and knocks the cap flying down the floor as if it were a hockey ball. Every now and then you would see a soldier playfully strike at a boy with his cap. As the competition approached the last stages the crowd flocked upon the floor and drew up to within six feet of the line so that I could not see a thing until I climbed upon a window sill. And all the while at the main entrance there was a heterogeneous crowd of white boys and young men and darkies talking and laughing so that it was a wonder the men could hear a single command. Some of the boys would hold a wrestling bout or play tag in front of the competing line, and one boy had roller skates on. Even dogs were allowed to frisk around the drill floor. To



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allow such an exhibition in an armory is a long way from 'good order and military discipline.' If some of the officers could visit company drills in New York armories they could get a most valuable object lesson, and it would pay the State of Virginia to send a delegation of officers to New York city."

Great preparations are being made for the industrial exposition and fair to be held by the 1st Regiment of Newark, N.J., from Feb. 18 to 23, in the armory. All of the leading Newark business firms have already secured prominent positions at the exposition in which to place their exhibits, and big out-of-town firms have secured space. The decorations will be made on an elaborate scale and the 1st Regiment band will give an excellent program each evening and many attractive features have been arranged. The ladies' auxiliary has rendered great service to help make the affair a big success. One company will run a Chinese laundry, another will conduct a Martha Washington tea party booth, while a country store will be conducted by the field music corps, and each company will strive to make the highest record for financial results. Monday night, Feb. 18, will be known as City and County Night, and the fair will be opened by Mayor Jacob Haussling and over 1,000 invitations have been mailed. Feb. 19 will be Military Night, when Governor Edward S. Stokes and his staff, together with other military officers will be present. Colonel Freeman has invited many officers from New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. A special five dollar door prize is to be offered each night for the holder of a certain ticket.

Brig. Gen. N. H. Henry, A.G. of the State of New York, has adopted the extraordinary course of appearing before a court of inquiry investigating charges of graft against Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, N.Y.N.G., and endeavoring to place the responsibility for the discharge of Wendel, which Governor Hughes revoked, upon Major General Roe, late U.S. Army, who commands the National Guard of New York. General Henry produced documents from the Adjutant General's office to prove that it was General Roe who made the recommendations on which General Henry acted when he accepted the resignation of Captain Wendel. General Henry referred to various newspaper interviews, alleged to have been authorized by General Roe, in which General Roe said he had handled the Wendel resignation in a routine way, and had forwarded it, without comment, to the Adjutant General in Albany. "Neither by word or letter," said General Henry, "directly or indirectly, have these interviews been denied, or the statements repudiated, and to-day they stand uncontradicted in the minds of the people of New York."

The 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., Capt. David Wilson, was inspected and mustered on Feb. 12 by Colonel Thurston for the State and by Major John S. Mallory, 12th U.S. Inf., for the War Department. The inspection was perfect. At the muster there were present five officers and ninety-three men, aggregate ninety-eight, and absent one officer on leave, and three privates, aggregate four. There are 102 officers and men on roll. In 1906 the battery inspected eighty-six present and fourteen in the aggregate. This shows a gain of twelve present and fourteen in the aggregate. A drill with the new battery firing sub-caliber cartridge, direct and timed fire, followed with good results. The battery was congratulated by Colonel Thurston and Major Mallory. The latter officer emphasized the robust appearance of the men. Col. George C. Fox, 74th Regt., was among the visitors.

General McLeer, 2d Brigade, N.Y., has held a conference with the commanding officers of his brigade with reference to the recent order from General Headquarters regarding the use of armories. It was pointed out that despite the reading of the order an admission fee might be charged on the occasion of regimental or company receptions, entertainments, or athletic events, but that no joint athletic events or any other such events could be held in the armories in connection with outside organizations. Attention was called by General McLeer, also, to the clause relating to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors in the armory for any purpose at any time and the General declared that the order must be strictly enforced. Not even at a review must the reviewing officer and special guests be given anything stronger than White Rock, lemonade or coffee, while in the armory.

Governor Hughes will review the 23d N.Y. on April 20.

Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., will be reviewed in its armory on Wednesday night, Feb. 20, by Col. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. E. A. Campbell, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., reviewed the 4th Regiment of Jersey City in its armory, under command of Col. J. H. Bresinger, on the night of Feb. 7, before a large audience. The General was accompanied by Lieut. Colonels Parker and Gray, Majors Wallace Hopper, McClave and Bergen, and Captains Tuttle and Miles, of his staff. An enjoyable band concert preceded the military ceremonies, and promptly at 9 p.m., the hour set, the regiment was formed, under the direction of Adjutant Gerardin, in line for the reception of the colors, after which it was formed in line of mass for review and presented a handsome appearance. The regiment paraded in three battalions of four companies of sixteen files each, the battalions being commanded respectively by Majors Lohmann, Steele and Gibbs. During the standing review the men were steady, and the companies passed the reviewing officer in good shape. A short but snappy regimental drill in close column movements was the next event, followed by evening parade which concluded the military exercises. On the whole the exhibition of the evening was a very creditable one, and showed the regiment to be improving. The men were steadier and seemed to take more interest in their work than in some exhibitions we have seen in past years. It is difficult to maneuver so large a command in so small a drill hall. Among the special guests was Gen. F. P. Warmer. Dancing followed the military exercises.

The 71st N.Y., Col. William G. Bates, will celebrate the opening of its new armory on Thursday night, Feb. 21, by a review by the Veteran Association of the regiment. The fine review by the Veteran Association of the regiment.

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Armory will be thrown open for inspection and there will also be dancing.

Major General Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, will review the 7th Regiment on Wednesday night, Feb. 20, instead of Governor Hughes, as has been stated. The latter will, it is expected, review the regiment some time in April.

4TH N.J. vs. 12TH N.Y.

The final rifle competition between Co. G, 12th N.Y. and Co. C, 4th N.J., took place at the latter's armory on Feb. 9, and resulted in a second victory for the Jersey men by six points, making in the aggregate 890 points against 884 points by the New York men. Capt. J. F. Morgan, of Company G, accompanied his men to Jersey, and has created a great amount of enthusiasm among the shooting element, for which he deserves the greatest of credit. The teams and friends were entertained at dinner after the match by Captain Higgins at Meyer's Hotel, Hoboken, where they spent a very pleasant evening.

High score was made by R. T. Knockenauer, Co. G, 12th Regiment, 94 out of 100 with 22-Caliber Stevens barrel set in Krug stock, and 22 long Peters ammunition. The scores follow:

COMPANY C, 4TH NEW JERSEY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	To- tal.
Pvt. O. Smith	46	46	92
Pvt. H. Minervini	43	48	91
Pvt. J. Bianchi	43	48	91
Pvt. G. Bevier	43	48	91
Capt. N. A. Higgins	42	49	91
Lieut. W. A. Baker	42	48	90
Sergt. E. Hegeler	42	48	90
Pvt. J. Hesherick	41	45	86
Cpl. J. Wright	39	46	85
Pvt. G. A. Ledell	40	43	83
Grand totals	421	469	890

A MAGNIFICENT ARMORY.

The 65th N.Y., Brevet Brig. Gen. S. M. Welch, colonel, took possession of its grand new armory in Buffalo on Jan. 26. As the building is not altogether completed, and remains unfinished, the formal exercises and dedication will not take place until later. This armory is not only the largest but the best equipped, and altogether, the finest in the State. Built upon the highest eminence in Buffalo, its majestic walls and turrets of white Medina sandstone stand out clear and fair against the sky. The new armory, as is generally the case with such structures, is built after the style of the mid ages, the times of knights and blood-thirsty conflicts, with fortifications massive and grim. But there will be nothing grim about the interior of the new armory. Everything will be bright and clean and new and up-to-date. There is not another armory in the world, built during the same time, where so much close attention has been given to the best way of doing things. The immense drill hall covers an area of 240 by 320 feet. The administration building is in front, and contains on the ground floor a squad drill room, office and storeroom of the quartermaster's department, the armorer's office and the gymnasium, the billiard room and the library. A fine rifle range is also in the building. The gymnasium is one of the fine features of the new building. It will be nearly 100 feet long and will be fitted up with all the apparatus necessary for exercise and training. It will be connected with the locker room and the shower baths and swimming pool. In the pool the very latest ideas have been carried out, by which the water may always be kept fresh and at the proper temperature. Besides the facilities for indoor exercises, there will be provision for baseball, tennis and other outdoor sports.

There is also a lecture hall and school room in the form of an amphitheater, with seating room for 438 persons. The immense drill hall, the largest in the world, is surrounded on all sides by commodious galleries for spectators.

The regiment was organized in 1848. It entered the service of the United States on June 19, 1863, and was marched to Harrisburg, Pa., on the invasion of that State by General Lee. It served in the Gettysburg campaign until July 15 of that year, and was then ordered to New York to aid in suppressing the draft riots in that city, and was mustered out on July 30, 1863. In October, 1864, practically the whole of the regiment, as the 187th Regiment, N.Y.V., was again mustered in the United States service for one year, with a strength of about 700 men; and that month joined the army of General Grant, before Petersburg, Va. It was mustered out on July 1, 1865. The regiment was mustered into the Volunteer army in 1898, and since its organization has been ordered out on riot duty on a number of occasions.

Its commanding officer, General Welch, has been connected with the organization since May 26, 1879, and was commissioned colonel Aug. 1, 1887, and was in command of the regiment while it was in the U.S. service in 1898. He is senior colonel in the State.

The Buffalo Evening News, in referring editorially to the new building, says in part: "General Welch is entitled to congratulations that his long contest for a suitable armory for the 65th Regiment of the National Guard is ended and the splendid armory is occupied if not entirely finished. He has resisted every temptation to leave his command and with a satisfaction and pleasure hard to be measured he is still at the

head of the line when the new home is entered and the splendid old organization begins a career more distinguished than ever. Partly, no doubt, because it is later in date, and in part because it was built by a man with much military experience, the new armory, regarded solely as a regimental home, is generally admitted to be the most complete construction that the wit of man has ever devised. Major Metzger has achieved a triumph of the finest character in the armory turned over to the State and henceforth in its charge and control. He has built a monument that will endure for ages and set a mark for armorial completeness not to be surpassed in essential features for generations to come."

WHO HIT THE BULLSEYE?

(Solution of problem on page 670.)

The bullseye was made by Macpherson. This is proved as follows: Analyzing the total scores, it appears that for each, in six shots, there are only two possible combinations of units which will give the proper total. They are given below, indicated as x and y, the x score in each case being the one which, as will be shown later, must be the correct one.

Jones	x	50	50	25	20	1
	y	100	50	25	10	1
Brown	x	50	50	20	20	3
	y	100	50	25	10	3
Robinson	x	50	50	10	5	1
	y	100	20	20	10	1
Macpherson	x	100	2	1	1	1
	y	50	25	20	5	1

This at once eliminates Robinson as a possible scorer of bulleyes.

Examining the other possible scores, it appears that each possible score for Jones contains one unit of 25. There was but one 25 scored, therefore it was scored by Jones, as he is the only man who has a 25 unit in each of his possible scores. This, then, eliminates the tentative "y" scores given to Brown and Macpherson, as each contains a 25 unit. It eliminates Jones' "y" score, because unless he made three 50's there would not be a total of eight 50's, that actually made.

Therefore this leaves Macpherson's "x" score as the only one containing a unit of 100—and he was the man who scored the bulleye.

The actual scores were, therefore:

Jones	50	50	25	20	1	=196
Brown	50	50	20	20	3	=193
Robinson	50	50	10	5	1	=121
Macpherson	100	2	1	1	1	=106

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. B.—Major Eugene A. Ellis, of the 13th U.S. Cav., died Feb. 22, 1902. He served in the 8th U.S. Cavalry before his promotion to major.

C. E. M.—A dishonorable discharge from the Army does not take away your right to vote and all other rights of citizenship.

X. E.—There would be no impropriety in your sending in such an article as you propose.

J. F.—Write to the Military Secretary of the Army, Washington, D.C., also stating your reason for desiring the information.

L. W.—You had better write to the Military Secretary of the Army, Washington, D.C., as to whether Mr. Weiss is now in the Army, and to the Adjutant General of New York, at Albany, N.Y., to see if he can give you any information.

OLD SOLDIER.—The War of the Rebellion began April 19, 1861, and ended Aug. 20, 1865. Actual hostilities however, commenced upon the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and ceased by the surrender of the Confederate forces under Gen. Kirby Smith, May 26, 1865. We do not understand your question as to what States allow double time for Civil War service. Be more explicit as to this question.

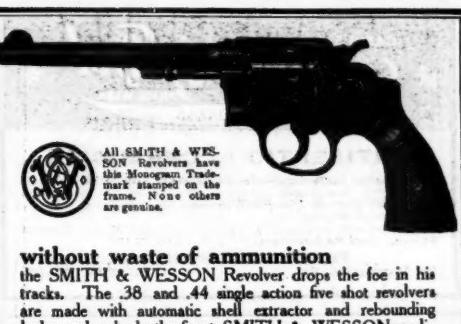
C. H. C.—The New Orleans was placed out of commission Feb. 6, 1905. At that time she was commanded by Comdr. Giles B. Harber, and her executive officer was Lieut. Comdr. William P. White.

INQUIRER asks: Is credit given in the Army for service in the Marine Corps and Navy in computing pay? Answer: Yes, if the service is continuous it is counted for enlisted men. All service in either Army or Navy or Marine Corps counts for computing longevity pay. See Par. 736, Manual of Pay Dept.; also see G.O. 27, 1881.

J. B. asks: Whether or not service-in-war chevrons can be worn in addition to the Service chevrons? Answer: Yes, if a man has earned them.

A POOR ANOMALY asks: (1) The Act of Feb. 2, 1901, in part: * * * "Veterinarians shall have the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, mounted." * * * Does not the ten per cent. increase for foreign service become the "pay of a second lieutenant, mounted"? (2) If it does, why is it not the pay of a veterinarian, under like conditions? (3) Assuming that the longevity addition to the pay is one of the "allowances," as stated in the act, and which the veterinarian is allowed, is he not discriminated against by having his pay reduced ten per cent.? (4) Does he, when on foreign service, receive the "pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, mounted"? (5) Does not a "second lieutenant, mounted," when on official duty detached from his station and when quarters are not available, receive commutation for his allowance of quarters? If so, is it but fair to presume that that is one of his "allowances"? Is not the veterinarian again discriminated against in a case of this kind? (6) Should a "second lieutenant, mounted," incur disease or injury incident to the Service which unfit him for duty; is he not retired with 75 per cent. of his active pay, and is not retirement one of his "allowances"? If so, why is the veterinarian debarred? At present there are five veterinarians eligible for retirement, as follows: Two for age and length of service, one past 70 and one past 68 years of age, each having more than forty years' service; one with Bright's disease, one with loss of one leg, one with anemic dysentery and a tropical liver, and one with anemic dysentery? (7) What are the "allowances of a second lieutenant, mounted"? Will you kindly enumerate them? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Because the act of Congress reads that the ten per cent. increase of pay shall be given to "commissioned" officers, and the Comptroller has held that veterinarians are not "commissioned" officers within the meaning of the act. This matter has, however, been taken to the Court of Claims, and it seems to be the opinion of the War Department officials that the courts will decide in favor of the veterinarians and give them increase in pay for foreign service. (3) This is a matter of opinion and is answered in No. 2. (4) Yes, with the restriction that he cannot be paid the ten per cent. increase or given commutation of quarters, money for which has been appropriated by Congress to be paid to "commissioned officers." (5) Commutation of quarters is for "commissioned officers," but here again it is believed the veterinarian has a good claim. This question is also before the courts, so it is said by the Pay Department. (6) Retirement is not an "allowance." Veterinarians are therefore not entitled to it under the present law. (7) See Army Regulations. Allowances are mileage, commutation of quarters, privilege purchase supplies from Subsistence Department, purchase of fuel and light, etc.

J. D. C. asks: If a man is discharged from the Service on the last day of the month is it proper to drop him on the pay and muster rolls for the month ending the day he is discharged, or muster him as present and drop him on the following month? The man would according to law be a soldier



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until twelve the night of the day he is to be discharged, hence he would be mustered in the morning as present. I contend that he should not be dropped until the following month on the muster and pay rolls, but would be dropped on the monthly return. Answer: He is dropped on rolls of the month succeeding that in which he was discharged.

I. C.—There was a Fort Gregg at Petersburg, Va., Battery Gregg at Cummings Point, S.C., and there is Battery Gregg at Fort Mott, N.J. Fort Greble is at Newport, R.I.; there was also Fort Greble, D.C., Camp Greble at Harrisburg, Pa., and Camp Greble, Norfolk, Va. You may be able to find out the troops located there during the Civil War by writing to the Military Secretary of the Army, Washington, D.C. The Army and Navy Journal office is not open on Sundays. You can see all the back volumes in the Congressional Library, Washington, D.C. For the officers of the Maryland State regiments see Part III. of the official Army Register of the Volunteer Forces of the Army at the office of the Adjutant General of Maryland, or at the War Department.

OLD CAVALRY NON-COM.—The complete list of troops that engaged in fights with the Indians during 1890 and 1891 were as follows: 1890—E and G, 1st Cav.; detachment of L, 4th Cav.; A, B, C, D, E, G, I and K, 7th Cav.; E and G, 8th Cav.; D, E, I and K, 9th Cav.; K, 10th Cav.; Battery E, 1st Art. and Indian Scouts. In 1891 the troops in the field that engaged the Indians in battle were: A, C, D, G, I and K, 3d Cav.; A, F, H, I and K, 6th Cav.; E, 8th Cav.; E, 18th Inf., and Indian Scouts.

M. F. H.—We have had numerous articles on the Army canteen for many years past, and you are at liberty to look over our files at our office for them any week day from 9 to 5 o'clock.

LIEUTENANT asks: Referring to General Order 27, 1907, War Dept., dated Feb. 6: Does an officer who graduated at the Artillery School on Aug. 1, 1906 (class of 1906), have to take any subjects in his examination for promotion from first lieutenant to captain? Answer: No.

J. J. asks: Would like to know if there is any penalty for enlisting in the Army under an assumed name. Answer: It depends upon the circumstances. If a man withheld his right name for a criminal reason he would, after giving a satisfactory explanation for enlisting under an assumed name, probably escape punishment and could have his name corrected on the rolls.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 11, 1907.

Miss Fechét, daughter of Col. Edmond G. Fechét, retired, is visiting Miss Catherine Luhn, daughter of Major Gerhard L. Luhn, retired. Miss Isham Hornsby is still confined to the house with an attack of grip. Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary are rejoicing over the arrival of a son, who reached the post last Friday morning. Lieut. John R. Musgrave has returned from Fort Riley, Kas., where he went with a detachment of recruits. Lieut. Will L. Pyles, Med. Dept., has recovered from his recent attack of grip.

Ladies' night at the club was well attended last week, and greatly enjoyed. Dancing and bridge were the amusements of the evening, and at a late hour supper was served. Among those present were: Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, Capt. and Mrs. William C. Cannon, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker, Miss Cornish, Miss Fechét, Miss Luhn, Lieutenants Gregory, Luhn, Bunker and Mr. Roy Cornish.

Lient. Francis J. McConnell entertained at a stag dinner last Friday evening, his guests, besides a number of gentlemen from St. Louis, being: Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, Capt. William T. Littlejohn and Lieutenant Bunker. Miss Goodspeed, who has been visiting Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed, left last Sunday for Denver, Colo., where she will visit relatives.

Quite a number of the members of the garrison were invited to the annual masquerade ball given by the Union Club of St. Louis last Thursday evening. This ball was a large and very elaborate affair, the Union Club having the best ball room floor in St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. Will L. Pyles entertained a number of friends at dinner last Thursday evening.

Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav., and Mrs. Boyd are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Schores, in St. Louis, father and mother of Mrs. Boyd. Last Thursday afternoon Captain Boyd addressed the members of the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy at the Central High School auditorium. His subject was "The Moro," and he gave a very interesting description of the people and their country, where he has spent the past few years. Captain Boyd exhibited many lantern slides to illustrate his lecture, which was greatly enjoyed. An informal reception was given Capt. and Mrs. Boyd after the address.

Mrs. William A. Powell entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Friday afternoon. The ladies present were: Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Banister, Mrs. Hasson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Pyles, Mrs. Fuller and Miss Smith. A great many post people went into St. Louis last week to hear the San Carlos Grand Opera Company at the Odeon. La Traviata was sung on Saturday afternoon, and a number of the members of the garrison went in for the matinee. Miss Kathryn Weber is ill with an attack of grip.

The concert in the mess hall was unusually well attended last Friday evening, the mess hall being crowded to its fullest capacity. Following the concert were three interesting boxing contests. Among the officers of the garrison present were: Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Cannon, Major and Mrs. A. M. Fuller, Miss Fuller, Major Banister, Major Gerhard L. Luhn, Miss Luhn, Miss Fechét, Lieut. and Mrs. Laubach, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Musgrave, Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Pyles, Lieut. and Mrs. N. A. Goodspeed, Lieut. and Mrs. E. C. Long, Mrs. Hasson, Miss Smith, Miss Kathryn

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Cornish, Captain Cornish, Mr. Roy Cornish, Capt. W. T. Littlebrant, and Lieutenants Heaton, Bunker, Gregory, McConnell and Bosley.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long entertained at dinner last Friday evening. Covers were laid for six at the prettily appointed table, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson and Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell. Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Musgrave entertained at a small and informal bridge party last Saturday evening, their guests being: Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely, and Lieut. and Mrs. Will L. Pyles.

The boxing contests given in the mess hall last Friday evening were most interesting as well as the most exciting that have occurred here this winter. The first preliminary bout was between the two Carter brothers, of the Broadway Athletic Club of St. Louis. The other preliminary bout was between Edward Creely, of the Olympic Club and Kid McNulty, of the Oxford Club. Following these came the main bout, which was between Jack Asher, of the Broadway Athletic Club, and Kid Crose, of the 18th Recruit Company. Both of these men are trained boxers and gave a fine exhibition of the sport. Asher was given the decision in the third round on account of a questioned foul. Sergeant Shea, 17th Recruit Company, challenged the winner of this contest for a six-round bout in the mess hall next Friday evening.

Lieut. James D. Fife, Med. Dept., now at Fort Slocum, N.Y., is expected here this week. Miss Hubbard, sister of Mrs. William C. Cannon, is expected from New York in a few days. Master Ambrose Geary, son of Capt. John T. Geary, has recovered from his recent illness. Mr. Jones, of Webster Groves, was the guest of Mr. Roy Cornish last week.

A large number of colored recruits are being received at this depot now, for service with the colored regiments under orders for Philippine service.

Major George T. Holloway arrived Saturday from Omaha, Neb., and while here was the guest of Lieut. Colonel Evans. Lieut. Col. F. H. French, Inspector General's Department, was a visitor Saturday. Master McArthur Funston has recovered from his recent illness.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 4, 1907.

The formal reception and ball given by the officers and ladies of the garrison Jan. 30 proved to be one of the most brilliant and delightful social functions of the season. In order that the large number of invited guests might be accommodated, the entire post exchange building, with its large gymnasium and spacious rooms, was set apart for the occasion. Flags, bunting, Japanese lanterns and evergreens were used in profusion, and every effort was made by the committee on decorations towards making the various rooms look bright and attractive. Col. and Mrs. Williams welcomed the guests, who were presented by Capt. C. Howland and Lieutenant Leutz. The reception, which lasted for nearly an hour, was followed by a program of dancing, consisting of sixteen numbers. The music was furnished by the 21st Infantry band, under the leadership of Mr. C. W. Graves. About midnight supper was served in the reception hall and library. A spirit of good cheer prevailed everywhere, and the occasion will long be pleasantly remembered by all who were present. Among the guests present were: Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin, of Boulder; Adjutant General Kelley, of the Colorado National Guard; Col. and Mrs. Davis, of Denver; Mr. and Mrs. S. Williams, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Mrs. F. H. Morely and Miss Miller.

Several of the officers and ladies of the garrison entertained friends at dinner on Jan. 30 previous to the reception and ball. Mrs. Wheaton and her sister, Miss Miller, were entertained by Col. and Mrs. Williams; Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey entertained Mrs. Rathvon, Miss Rathvon, Lieutenant Freeman and Ball; Lieutenants Brewer and Doster entertained Mr. and Mrs. Morely, Miss Buckley, Miss Canby and Miss Monarch; Capt. and Mrs. Armistead's guests were the Misses Carter, Miss Hewitt, Captain Howland, Lieutenant Glass and Woolnough.

Mr. John Hall, of Wheeling, W. Va., arrived at this post Feb. 1 to make his home with his daughter, Mrs. Williams. Lieutenant Hartis has recently returned to Fort Logan from a two months' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Kitts entertained the following guests at supper on Sunday evening: Col. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Parmenter, Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde and Lieut. G. Freeman. Mr. William Sweet, a prominent business man of Denver, and president of the Denver Y.M.C.A., gave an interesting address to a large gathering of soldiers on Feb. 3. Band concerts are given twice a week in the post hall, and are usually attended by large and appreciative audiences.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey entertained a large number of guests at supper on Sunday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, who will leave Fort Logan for the Philippines Islands in the near future.

Mrs. Parmenter has been confined to her home for a few days on account of illness. Major Morris, chief surgeon at Fort Logan, is also on the sick list. Lieut. G. Freeman has been detailed as post exchange officer to relieve Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 9, 1907.

The hop given last Thursday evening at the post in honor of the visiting officers was the most elaborate for some time. The hop-room was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the work having been in charge of Mrs. Charles W. Mason. Large flags entirely concealed the ceiling, and flags of smaller size combined with military trappings made artistic mural decorations. Col. and Mrs. Lockwood, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Kinnison and Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Wagner stood to receive the guests and present them to the honor guests. Capt. A. S. Brooks, who had charge of the arrangements, had an efficient corps of the younger officers as aides. A buffet supper was served late in the evening, and the dancing was kept up till a late hour.

The post has been extremely gay the past week with affairs of some kind going on every evening. The week began with an informal reception Tuesday evening, given by Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood, at which only the people of the garrison and their guests were present. The commanding officer's quarters were beautifully decorated with flowers, and the regimental orchestra furnished a delightful program of military music. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, who is a guest of the Lockwoods during his stay, received with the host and hostess, and assisting them were Major and Mrs. Allen M. Smith and Capt. Bryant H. Wells. Mrs. Wells poured coffee in the dining-room, and assisting her were Mrs. W. H. Point, Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Haskell and Mrs. Frank H. Burton.

Lieut. R. M. Campbell entertained a party of twenty-four, in-

cluding the visiting officers and their hosts at a stag party last Monday evening, to witness "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway." The play over, the entire party went to a supper at the Wilson hotel, where a long table was arranged with military decorations. The guests were Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Mason, Lieut. Col. George K. Hunter, Majors Bishop, Benson, Smith, Hearn, E. P. Pendleton, Foster and Hirst; Capts. John E. Madden, Bryant H. Wells, Allen, Hampton, John E. Woodward, Howland, Pritchard, Clement and Smith; Lieuts. A. G. Goodwyn, Willard, Galleher, and Mason.

Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward entertained at an informal supper for some of the visiting officers Saturday evening. Major Hearn, who has been their guest, assisted the host and hostess during the affair.

Lieut. Col. George K. Hunter, who is the guest of Capt. John E. Madden, has many old friends in Salt Lake, having been here some years ago. He is a cousin of Mrs. Casper Robertson, a former resident of the town. The officers of the post entertained the visiting officers and a few men friends from town at a smoker at the Officers' Club last Wednesday evening.

Major Edward P. Pendleton has been relieved as professor of the hippology class, and his place has been taken by Captain Clement. Lieut. W. H. Point is still on sick list, although he is slightly improved. Capt. Albert S. Brooks is also ill, and his place is being filled by Lieut. Samuel M. Park.

Mrs. Charles S. Haight is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bryant H. Wells.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 5, 1907.

Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, who has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major General Greely, left the post Jan. 31 for Chicago. Lieut. E. R. Stone has been detailed as signal and engineer officer, vice Lieutenant Warfield.

The Ladies' Bridge Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Townsend Whelen on Jan. 30. This week Mrs. Abercrombie is the hostess. Mrs. Turner, Miss Turner and Miss Barnes, of St. Louis, Mo., are the guests for about two weeks of Lieut. George Turner. On Feb. 1 Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton entertained with bridge. Those playing were Col. and Mrs. E. B. Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Welsh, Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Bent, Mrs. John Abercrombie, Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Guild, Mrs. Pauline L. Murphy, Lieut. and Mrs. Sheldon Anding, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard and Lieut. George B. Sharon. Lieutenant Anding won the prize for the highest score.

On Feb. 1 the regular monthly hop was danced at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Abercrombie and Mrs. Townsend Whelen were the hostesses. A delightful musicals was given Jan. 28 at the Officers' Club by Prof. Joseph Bristol and a number of musicians. A luncheon was served by the club afterwards.

Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, H. L. Threlkeld, Guy G. Palmer and Lieuts. James M. Little, E. B. Stone and Lindsay P. Rucker have gone to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., as members of a G. C. M.

Dr. and Mrs. Clemens McMillan entertained Jan. 29 at a charming dinner. The table was adorned with cut ferns and violets. Their guests were: Mrs. Turner, Miss Turner, Miss Barnes, Capt. T. L. Rhoades and Lieut. George Turner. Col. and Mrs. E. B. Pratt entertained at a theater party, Feb. 4, Major and Mrs. Abercrombie, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Welsh, Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Townsend Whelen.

For Mrs. Turner, Miss Turner and Miss Barnes, of St. Louis, Lieut. Albin L. Clark entertained at a dinner and theater party Jan. 29.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Feb. 6, 1907.

Mrs. E. R. Heiberg entertained most delightfully at a luncheon in honor of Miss Lewis, of Omaha, on Feb. 2. Covers were laid for Mrs. James Cole, Mrs. G. L. Byram, Mrs. Sabin, Mrs. Frederick Turner, Mrs. Frank Glover, Mrs. Stanley Koch and Mrs. Archie Miller.

There was an informal hop at the club on Feb. 2. Among those who attended were: Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith, Miss Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Mrs. Turner, Lieutenant Stoney and Dr. Brooks. Captain Heintzelman and Lieutenant Joyce entertained Col. and Mrs. Rogers at dinner on Saturday before the hop.

Lieuts. Grover, Foley and Turner are away on a court-martial sitting at Fort D. A. Russell. Miss Lewis was the guest of honor at a bridge party at Lieut. and Mrs. Koch's on Tuesday night. Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Lott, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith and Mr. Foley made up the three tables.

Major McCullough has left for Panama, and is greatly missed. Mrs. McCullough and her two children leave in a couple of months for Waco, Texas. Mrs. McCullough's home.

Lieut. A. H. Wilson has been receiving the congratulations of everyone since the announcement of his engagement to Miss Helen Brooks, of Washington, D.C. Miss Brooks was the guest of Mrs. Byram for several weeks in the spring. The card club met at Mrs. Cole's last Wednesday. Mrs. Rogers won the first prize and Mrs. Miller the second.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Feb. 1, 1907.

Capt. James F. Hall has returned to Fort Flagler after a month's leave spent with friends. Chaplain Easterbrook has afforded a great deal of pleasure to the soldiers at Fort Worden by giving stereopticon views of the Philippines in the different barracks. The pleasure is not alone confined to this post, for on Monday he left for Fort Ward, where he will give an entertainment for the men. The pictures he presents were in the greater part taken by the chaplain himself, and were then sent to Japan to be colored. He gave the officers' mess a delightful two hours last week by showing these views, and accompanying them with a short talk.

Capt. and Mrs. Guy T. Scott were visitors in Seattle the first of the week. Mrs. Preston entertained Capt. and Mrs. Waterhouse and Lieut. and Mrs. Masteller with an elegant dinner on Sunday evening. Mrs. R. P. Reider also entertained with a dinner this week for Mrs. Taylor. Her guests were Col. and Mrs. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Preston.

Capt. M. C. Buckley has returned to this post after an absence of five weeks spent at Fort Ward. Colonel Glassford, Sig. Corps, and his chief clerk and civilian electrician, were here several days inspecting Signal Corps installation. Col. Sam R. Jones, Quartermaster's Department, was the guest of Colonel Taylor, while here on business.

SAN DIEGO NOTES.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 1, 1907.

The Army and Navy colony in San Diego continues to grow, and a little later will receive several additions when the Pacific Squadron comes in the harbor, many families of the officers having engaged houses or hotel room here and at Coronado. Among the visitors here are Mrs. Otis and Miss Louise Otis, wife and daughter of Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U.S.A., retired, who are visiting Capt. and Mrs. John L. Schon. They have recently come out from Rochester, N.Y., and are being delightfully entertained. Miss Otis is a charming girl, having been the object of much attention from the younger set. Miss Julia Dent Grant and Miss Isabel Ingle gave a beautiful luncheon in her honor at the Hotel del Coronado on Wednesday, as did Miss Stella Klauber at the Country Club on Monday.

Mrs. Austin Mitchell gave a beautifully appointed luncheon on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Otis, at which sixteen ladies were entertained delightfully. Major and Mrs. Schon entertained with a large dancing party for Miss Otis on Tuesday evening.

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at the San Diego Club House, and numerous smaller affairs have been given during her visit.

Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., retired, has taken a house at Fourth and Walnut street, and he and Miss Almy are comfortably settled there. Gen. and Mrs. Wallace are visiting the family of Gen. Henry E. Noyes. Mrs. Scott, wife of Capt. E. D. Scott, has returned here for a visit from Fort Ethan Allen.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Sackett Harbor, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1907.

Building No. 60 (the shooting gallery) and the gymnasium gallery have been placed in charge of 1st Lieut. R. E. Grinstead, battalion adjutant, 23d Inf., O.O. Color Sgt. Joseph Miller is detailed as assistant to Lieutenant Grinstead.

The shooting gallery is 360 feet long and sixty feet wide, with windows on both sides. It is adapted to every class of firing, slow, rapid or skirmish, using, of course, reduced charges for 300 foot or less range. It is fitted for pistol or revolver firing, both self-loaders and semi-automatic, using the Service charge. The building was formerly occupied as barracks by Cos. E and F, 23d Infantry.

The gymnasium gallery was opened on Monday, Feb. 11. Pistol practice for those authorized to use that arm may begin at 7:45 a.m. and at 1 p.m.

MANILA NOTES.

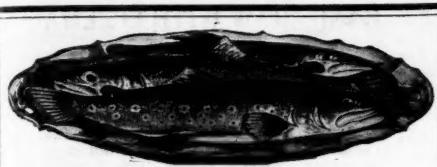
Manila, P.I., Jan. 14, 1907.

One of the most brilliant and beautiful military weddings ever witnessed in the Philippine Islands was that of Miss Genevieve Gallagher, daughter of Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Q.M., and Mrs. Gallagher, to Lieut. A. E. Watson, U.S. Navy, which was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents on Jan. 10 in Manila. Major and Mrs. Gallagher live at No. 4 Calle Nozada, in the Department row of officers' quarters. Mrs. J. K. Thompson and Mrs. Gurovitz bade the company welcome, and at five o'clock p.m. the two ribbon bearers, little Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of Col. A. L. Smith, Sub. Dept., and Master Philip Gallagher, youngest brother of the bride, entered the parlor stretching broad white satin ribbons. Down this improvised aisle Mrs. Gallagher passed first, with Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Bassett, U.S. Navy, who was the groom's best man. The four ushers came next, being Lieutenant Woodward, of the Navy, Mr. Hugh Paschal Gallagher, Lieutenants Stolbrand and Hodges, of the Navy; the maid of honor was Miss Mary Lee Gallagher, and the bridesmaids Miss Alice Andrews and Miss Carolyn Nash. The bride followed, walking with her father, Major Gallagher. The procession moved to a beautiful bower composed of maiden-hair ferns, white rosebuds, and white satin ribbons, where the Rev. Father Bernard Rawlinson performed the marriage ceremony. The wedding march was from "Lohengrin," by the Constabulary band.

Those present were: Gov. Gen. and Mrs. Smith; the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Agis, Archbishop of Palmyra; Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Admiral Brownson, Mrs. Tooker and Miss Brownson, Gen. and Mrs. Weston, Gen. and Mrs. Edgerly, Admiral Dayton, Gen. and Mrs. Mills, Gen. and Mrs. Pershing, Major and Mrs. Captain Munson, Dr. and Mrs. Stafford, Judge and Mrs. Tracy, Judge and Mrs. Willard, and Judge and Mrs. Johnson, of the Supreme Court; Dr. and Mrs. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Rafael Reyes, A. D. Gough, Capt. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Judge and Mrs. Gilbert, Major and Mrs. Ahern, Lieut. and Mrs. DuBois, the Consul General of Great Britain, Mr. Kinney; Consul of Germany, Dr. Franz Gruenwald; Mr. Fox, Colonel McCoy, Judge Crossfield, Mr. Rubio, Col. and Mrs. Rivers, Captain McLean, U.S.N.; Col. and Mrs. Andrews, Col. A. L. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Hull, Col. and Mrs. Hoff, Colonel Knight, Major and Mrs. McCarthy, Major and Mrs. Lassiter, Lieut. and Mrs. Tompkins, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. Jolly, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Molitor, Major Magill, U.S.M.C.; Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Palmer, Hon. Thomas L. and Mrs. Hartigan, William Tetherly, Aylett Cotton, Major and Mrs. Morton, Major and Mrs. Raymond, General Allen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wood, Major and Mrs. Nicholson, Colonel Tucker, Capt. and Mrs. Henry, Captain Nicklin, Nuttman and Munson, 9th Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. Bookmiller, Major and Mrs. Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. King, Hon. A. W. Ferguson, Lieutenant McEntee, Captain Langhorne, Major Mearns, Capt. and Mrs. Bratton, Captain Johnson, Mrs. Settle, Captain Morse, Captain Reynolds, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bisset, Lieutenant Lackey, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Comdr. and Mrs. Fechet, Lieutenant Butler, Lieutenant Allen, Captain Tay, Lieutenant Freeman, Navy Paymaster Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Brodie, Mr. Gillingham, Mrs. Geehan, Mr. Marshall, Commissioner W. Cameron Forbes, Lieutenant Briggs, Mr. Culon, Commissioner Percy G. McDonnell, Capt. and Mrs. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. D. Burke, Misses Wood, Fechet, Raymond, Knuckle, Blouets, Shields, and Robertson; Dr. and Mrs. Freer, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Robert White, Dr. Weeks, Paymaster Barber, and Mr. Eveland.

Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson, the groom, is a son of Rear Admiral E. W. Watson, U.S.N., retired, who resides in Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Watson has been in command of the Barry, stationed in Philippine waters, and has just closed his second tour of duty with the Asiatic Fleet, and been ordered to report to the Navy Department. The bride's dress was of liberty satin, over taffeta silk, princess, en train, completely enveloped in a tulip veil with orange blossoms. Of the bridesmaids Miss Andrews, of the Army, wore blue organdy, with lace over blue; Miss Nash, of the Navy, wore pink, and both carried shower bouquets of orchids and pink roses. The bride's bouquet was of rosebuds, lilies of the valley and white orchids, shower effect. A supper was served in the true old Southern fashion, and it was long after the stated receiving hours before the last guest said good-bye. At eight-thirty Major and Mrs. Gallagher gave the entire bridal party a dinner at their residence.

The next day, at four p.m., Lieut. and Mrs. Watson left on the S.S. Younessang for Hongkong, there to connect with the

**FISH**

more than any other dish needs careful seasoning. It is rendered more appetizing by the use of

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a delicate seasoning for Scalloped Oysters, Broiled Lobster, Cod Fish Balls and Steaks, Deviled Clams, Fish Salads, etc.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.

Siberia, for the homeland, landing at San Francisco, from thence to Washington, D.C. A deluge of rice and old shoes, with every kind wish, followed this popular young couple aboard.

The transport Thomas carried a distinguished passenger list away from these shores to-day. Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, who retired on Jan. 2, and Mrs. Lee, are among the passengers; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George P. Borden, late colonel of the 24th Infantry, and Brig. Gen. Winfield Scott Edgerly and Mrs. Edgerly, with many more of less rank. By the direct order of Major Gen. Leonard Wood the whole battalion of the 9th Infantry and band were ordered to form an escort of honor for General Lee, conducting him to the transport from the quarters of his son-in-law, Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., Quartier de Espana, Walled City, where Gen. and Mrs. Lee have been staying since coming to Manila from Panay. Major John Cotter rode ahead in command of the battalion, and following the last company came General Lee, in a victory, with Col. Edgar B. Robertson, colonel of the 9th Infantry; other victors followed in the procession, containing officers, ladies and civilians, for Gen. and Mrs. Lee are beloved by everybody. The route lay through the principal streets of the Walled City, out by the Parian gate to the Malecon, and down this lovely road to the new quartermaster's dock, where the men were drawn up in line, facing the Thomas. General Lee stepped in front of the battalion, the men presented arms, and General Lee made a most touching speech, addressing the 9th Infantry as his own old regiment that he had served with for almost forty years. He ended by wishing officers and men God's blessing, and bidding them good-bye. There was not a dry eye in the whole battalion. He spoke of the list of honorable colonels, from Colonel Wright, Colonel King, Colonel Liscum, Colonel Regan, to the present commander, Colonel Robertson. In the hearts of the regiment none is more loved or respected than Gen. Jesse M. Lee.

The band remained on the wharf, and played national and suitable airs until the large white boat began to move away from shore; this last band concert was in compliment to Gen. and Mrs. Lee, Gen. and Mrs. Borden and Gen. and Mrs. Edgerly.

The yearly season of target practice began to-day at Fort William McKinley. The handsome new range is just completed, and is the finest in the islands, although there is an excellent one at Malabang. Major Harry C. Hale, 13th Inf., is range officer, with Lieut. Otto W. Rethers, 8th Cav., as assistant. The 3d Battalion, 16th Inf., practice first, then the other regiments. It is expected that a very high score will be made this season on account of the new guns, new range and all conveniences.

Mrs. Tooker and Miss Brownson, daughters of Rear Admiral Brownson, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, are recent arrivals, and will remain here until their father is relieved from duty in these waters, which will be in a few months now. Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M., is back again after a month spent in traveling through Japan. Mrs. McCarthy, Master and Miss McCarthy returned with the Major.

Colonel Biddle, Marine Corps, gave a stag dinner in honor of Rear Admiral Dayton, U.S. Navy, at his residence, No. 200 Calle Nozaleda, Manila, the past week. Other guests were: General Weston, Captain Barnum, Major Magill and Captain Salladay, Marine Corps; Colonel Knight, Captain Quimby, Major Lucas, U.S.N., and Flag Lieutenant Tompkins. Mrs. Nicholson and Mrs. Bratton gave a bridge party on Saturday morning last at the Army and Navy Club, complimentary to Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Borden.

During the week we have been shivering and shaking in consequence of a very cold wave that struck this part of the archipelago, considered very severe for the tropics, the thermometer falling to fifty-five degrees. This is the coldest wave ever experienced here. The natives are not in the least prepared for such weather, and the temporary cold was a hardship on them. It was reported that there was ice and snow at Baguio.

Cards were issued by Major Gen. and Mrs. Wood for a reception, to meet Major Gen. and Mrs. Lee, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at the quarters of the Division Commander, No. 1 Military Plaza, Manila. It proved a most brilliant affair, as all of Gen. and Mrs. Wood's are. Mrs. Borden and Mrs. Edgerly poured tea. Mrs. Stephen L'H. Slocum and Mrs. Rethers were hostesses in the dining-room. The 9th Infantry band played during the receiving hours. The guests included almost every officer here of the Army and Navy, prominent civilians and foreign representatives.

CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Dec. 30, 1906.

Major James B. Erwin, of the Inspector General's Department, made us a flying visit on Dec. 15. Major George Bell, Jr., accompanied him to Iloilo as a member of the court to try Capt. William B. Cochran, 24th Inf.

The inter-island transport Seward left a consignment of turkeys and cranberries here on Dec. 16 for the holidays. Capt. Cromwell Stacey, 21st Inf., after a two months' stay here in connection with the trial of Lieutenant Overly, of the Scouts, left for Manila on Dec. 19, en route to the States on a four months' leave.

Colonel and Miss McGunnagle arrived on the Bulanao on Dec. 21. An impromptu dance and reception were held in their honor at the club that night.

The bachelors of the post entertained the married people with egg nog and cake at the club at eleven o'clock Christmas morning. The function was enlivened by the rendition of an original Christmas carol, by a local author, by the bachelors. Sleigh bells were introduced as an accompaniment to one verse, and were particularly appropriate with the thermometer 90° in the shade. The festivities closed with a Virginia reel on the veranda, and were a great success in every way.

Mrs. Frank Jewett went to Tacloban, Leyte, on a commercial steamer on Dec. 28, to visit her husband at Lieut. and Mrs. La Gardo's. Lieutenant Jewett has been in the field with Co. K, 1st Infantry, the past three months. Capt. William M. Swaine and 1st Lieut. Elliot Caziarce, 1st Inf., came down from Gandara, Samar, on Dec. 27 for the day. Lieutenant Caziarce went on to Manila to meet Mrs. Swaine and

Mrs. Caziarce, who are due to arrive in Manila about Jan. 2. Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, Phil. Scouts, first lieutenant, 20th Inf., passed through Camp Connell on Dec. 27 en route to the States on a three months' leave. Dr. and Mrs. Aaron H. Appel served a hop supper for the young folks after the weekly hop on Dec. 28.

Colonel McGunnagle received the following telegram from Gen. Jesse M. Lee on Dec. 27, when General Lee relinquished command of the Department of the Visayas: "In my final goodbye, please accept for yourself and the officers and men of your command my heartfelt thanks for unfailing support, and my best wishes for prosperity and happiness to all. Lee, major general." The 1st Infantry is sorry to see the General go after its two tours of duty under his command. Colonel McGunnagle and his nephew, Mr. Myer, went to Catbalogan on Dec. 29.

The target range is nearly ready for use. It has been practically rebuilt under Lieutenant Tarleton's direction, and now can accommodate a battalion easily. With the new rifles it is expected that big scores will be the rule.

All the companies had good Christmas dinners, as the following menu from Co. I will show: Breakfast—Beefsteak, fried potatoes, cream toast, apples, coffee and cream. Dinner—Roast turkey, cranberry sauce, cold sliced roast beef, gravy, bread dressing, mashed potatoes, stewed sweet corn, tomato catup, chow-chow, apple pie, squash pie, plum pudding, cigars, cocoas, bread and butter. Supper—Cold meats, tomato gravy, vanilla ice cream, chocolate cake, tea, bread and butter. The dining room was decorated with coconuts palm leaves. Everyone here hopes that the recommendation of the Inspector General that fresh fruit be kept and sold by the commissary will become the regular practice, as a taste of it occasionally is very much enjoyed by all.

FORT WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Jan. 10, 1907.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing relieved Brig. Gen. W. S. Edgerly from command of the post last Tuesday. General Edgerly goes to the States on the Thomas. Mrs. Pershing and little Miss Pershing are at the post with the General. Capt. J. B. Bennett, 16th Inf., who has been post adjutant since last June, has been appointed an inspector in the Constabulary, and has moved to Manila, where he will probably be stationed for some time. Capt. A. E. Saxton, 8th Cav., succeeds him as adjutant. Mrs. Edward R. Christian and children, family of Captain Christian, 16th Inf., who have been in Japan, returned last week. Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 13th Inf., who was sent back from Leyte ahead of the battalion of his regiment with which he was serving, has gone to Baguio for a period of two months to recuperate. Mrs. C. A. Varnum, wife of Colonel Varnum, 4th Cav., who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, in the Cavalry garrison, returned to Malabang on the last trip of the Seward. Capt. Abraham S. Bickman, Q.M., reported for duty Jan. 1, and will be post quartermaster, also in charge of all construction work on the post. Col. H. P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., and Capt. R. J. Duff, 8th Cav., leave to-day for Camp Wallace, Union, to inspect the troops there.

For the past ten days this post has had a regular spell of fall weather. Work on the target range is progressing rapidly now, and the 2d Squadron, 8th Cav., will go on the range the 17th or 18th. The range will be the best in the Philippines when completed.

Two companies of the 13th Infantry, E and G, commanded by Captains Gibson and Johnson, respectively, have been sent to Manila, with station at Cuartel de Espana, to do guard duty for a period of two months. They relieve the 13th Company, Philippine Scouts, who have been guarding the depot quartermaster and commissary storehouses.

Lieut. John T. Sayles, 8th Cav., leaves on the Thomas for a month's leave. Lieut. Lewis C. Leftwich, 13th Inf., has been ordered to Leyte. Lieut. Duncan Elliot, 8th Cav., who has been sick for some time, has gone to Los Banos to take the bath.

The 8th Cavalry are rejoicing over the welcome news that they are going to the States the 15th of April. A few days ago a cable was received that their stations would be Forts A. Russell and Robinson.

Dental Surg. Emmett J. Craig has reported, relieving Contract Dental Surgeon Voorhies, who goes to the Division Hospital for treatment.

Gen. and Mrs. Edgerly were given an elaborate reception at Corbin Hall, New Year's eve. Mrs. Edgerly, Mrs. Markley, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Farber, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Kendall, General Edgerly and Lieutenant Commissary were in the receiving line. A large number of Army and Navy people from Manila were present, as well as a number of civilian friends of Gen. and Mrs. Edgerly. Dancing was indulged in to a late hour. A buffet supper was served.

Lieut. Stanley G. Zinke, Med. Dept., formerly stationed here but now at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, is in the post for a few days last week. Lieut. Albert A. King, 8th Cav., who has been at Los Banos for three weeks, taking the baths, returned last Sunday. Lieut. Harold S. Pearce, 13th Inf., who has been a quartermaster and commissary of the transport Wright for a number of months, will come to the post for duty, as the Wright has been placed out of commission. Major G. B. Duncan, Phil. Scouts, Contract Surg. A. L. Miller and Lieut. Eston M. Barker, Phil. Scouts, from Imus, were in the post a few days this week as witnesses before a G.C.M.

NOTES OF GUANTANAMO BAY.

U.S.S. Indiana, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Feb. 3, 1907.

The Indian's racing cutter won from that of the Maine on the morning of Feb. 1, by about one minute.

On that evening the minstrel troupe gave a very pleasing entertainment, which was attended by the commander-in-chief and many officers and men from other ships.

On Feb. 2 the marines won the Marines' Challenge Cup, which was presented by Mrs. R. H. Dunlap, wife of Capt. R. H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C. This is the first time that this cup has ever been pulled for. All the vessels were represented in the race.

The gig's crew won the beautiful Havana Challenge Cup. We are the first fighting ship to win it. It was presented by the United States Club of Havana, and was originally won by the collier Arethusa, Jan. 6, 1899. All the vessels were represented in this race.

The baseball team from this ship won a ten inning game from the Illinois on the 2d, score 5-2.

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS APPOINTED.

Following are the lists of first and second class electrician sergeants of Coast Artillery as appointed by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the recent Artillery Act:

To be electrician sergeants, first class, Coast Artillery.

1. Lesco E. Merrill	20. Michael C. Regan
2. William Thomas	21. Edward Johnson
3. Samuel Boush	22. George A. Mills
4. Tobias L. File	23. John Kasper
5. Edward E. Marshall	24. Guy H. Hicks
6. Charles L. Lewis	25. Frederick Bottcher
7. Lee J. Whitney	26. Walter F. Slusser
8. Jacob F. Dennis	27. James M. Lewis
9. Charles Doyle	28. Frank E. Burkhardt
10. Eugene B. McDonald	29. Samuel O. Bridgens
11. Charles E. Pease	30. Frederick Schumacher
12. Charles J. Armstrong	31. Ernest Kahn
13. Edward Collins	32. Hugo May
14. Orville K. McCombs	33. Richard Stoeker
15. Frederick Schroeder	34. Frank E. Walkley
16. Timothy Gallagher	35. George F. Borg
17. John T. Hines	36. Sobieski B. Owens
18. John J. Ernst	37. Thomas Leary
19. William D. Harrison	38. Ernest Krauth

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of the year

1900

**Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet
to any Champagne Produced Since
the Great Vintage of 1884**

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| 39. Fred A. Weikel | 57. Marion G. Putnam |
| 40. Albert E. Jenkins | 58. William H. Shelby |
| 41. Hardy S. Hammond | 59. John Ryan |
| 42. William F. Cooper | 60. Charles Hipp |
| 43. Frank Frohn | 61. Paul L. Toft |
| 44. Mark T. Lampp | 62. John T. Leahy |
| 45. Wilson H. Nutt | 63. William Engelman |
| 46. Lee A. Berry | 64. Amos J. Carr |
| 47. George Burpo | 65. Paul Crank |
| 48. George Nelson | 66. Walter J. Morris |
| 49. Franklin F. Brown | 67. Fred C. Haney |
| 50. Luuke B. Roberson | 68. Fred C. Winters |
| 51. Joseph Sterni | 69. Guy B. Lawrason |
| 52. Meyer Silverman | 70. Theodore J. May |
| 53. August Rink | 71. Edward D. Powell |
| 54. Ashford C. Singleton | 72. Albert H. Clarke |
| 55. Edward F. Cole | 73. Samuel W. Hodgman |
| 56. Forrest W. Shiner | 74. William H. Mahoney |

To be electrician sergeants, second class, Coast Artillery.

1. Willard Hall	9. Lester G. Viles
2. Charles M. Bassett	10. Guy L. Ireland
3. August G. Jupenlaiz	11. Julius E. Huebner
4. Ira S. Snodgrass	12. Harry L. Wise
5. George A. Wildrick	13. Andrew J. Bergom
6. Charles A. Brodie	14. James Lauthers
7. William Waterworth	15. Edwin S. Westlake
8. Harry B. Stillman	16. Frank L. Denel

**STATIONS OF THE ARMY.
DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.**

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. HQrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. HQrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—HQrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.

2. Northern Division—HQrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. HQrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., in temporary command. HQrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Babb, U.S.A. HQrs., St. Paul, Minn.

3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. HQrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskay, U.S.A. HQrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. HQrs., Denver, Colo.

4. Pacific Division—HQrs., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command. HQrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—HQrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A.

5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. HQrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. HQrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. HQrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—HQrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—HQrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I., to sail for Ft. Mason, Cal., for station on Aug. 15, 1907; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal., to sail for Manila from San Francisco July 5; E, F, G, H, I, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington, Bks., D.C.

SIGNAL CORPS.

HQrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—HQrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—HQrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States and take station as follows: Two troops on July 15, 1907, to Fort Yellowstone; headquarters, band and ten troops on Oct. 15, 1907; headquarters, band and two squadrons to Fort Meade, and the remaining two troops to Fort Keogh.

5th Cav.—HQrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H, I and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E and G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—HQrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo. HQrs. and nine troops will sail for Manila on Sept. 5, 1907, and three troops on Jan. 5, 1908, to relieve 4th Cavalry.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. June 15, 1907, and will take station as follows: Headquarters, band and one squadron to Fort Riley, one squadron to Fort Leavenworth, and one squadron to Fort Sheridan.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. To be re-



used with Sozodont Liquid makes an ideal dentifrice, surpassing anything of the kind ever offered to the public. Contains nothing injurious—absolutely pure.

Lieved by 10th Cavalry, and sail for the U.S. April 15, taking station as follows: Hqrs., band and two squadrons to Fort Robinson, and one squadron to Fort D. A. Russell.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.: I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs. and nine troops will sail for Manila, May 5, and two troops on Aug. 5, 1907, to relieve the 7th Cavalry; Troop G will remain in the U.S. at Ft. Leavenworth.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Hqrs. and nine troops will sail from San Francisco for Manila on March 5, 1907, and two troops on June 5, 1907, to relieve the 8th Cavalry; one troop will remain in the U.S.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinas Del Rio, Cuba; E, F and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Fort Walls Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I and M, Presidio of S.F. Cal.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

Battery and Station. Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 18th. Havana, Cuba.
2d. Ft. Riley, Kas. 19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.
3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
5th. Manila, P.I. To sail for 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.
Presidio, San Francisco, 23d. Manila, P.I.
Cal., for station on March 24th. Manila, P.I.
15, 1907. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 26th. Manila, P.I. To sail for
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. Vancouver Bks., Wash.,
8th. Manila, P.I. June 15, 1907, for station.
9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. sail from San Francisco
11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. for Manila May 5.
12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 28th. Manila, P.I. To sail for
13th. Manila, P.I. Vancouver Bks., Wash.,
14th. Havana, Cuba. March 15, 1907, for station.
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. Company and Station.
1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
4th. Jackson Bks., La. 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
5th. Ft. Scoville, Ga. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 27th. Ft. Presidio S.P., Cal.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
8th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 29th. Ft. Presidio S.P., Cal.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
10th. Presidio S.P., Cal. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
14th. Ft. Scoville, Ga. 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 38th. Ft. Presidio S.P., Cal.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 45th. Ft. Washington, Md.
44th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
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61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. S.F., Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 65th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
66th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 67th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th. Ft. Williams, Me. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
78th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
79th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
81st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 82d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
83d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I. 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.
5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburgh, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; will sail for the U.S. July 15, 1907, and will take station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. B, Plattsburgh Bks., N.Y.; will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston in May, 1907.

10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; B, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; I, K, L and M, Ft. Honolulu, H.I.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Sept. 15, 1907, and will take station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Inf.—Entire regiment at Vancouver Bks., Wash.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Nov. 15, 1907, and take station at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Aug. 15, 1907, and will take station as follows: Hqrs., band and two battalions to Ft. Crook; two companies to Ft. Logan H. Roots, and two companies to Ft. Reno.

17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1907, and relieve 15th Infantry.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. May 15, 1907, and take station as follows: Hqrs., band and one battalion to Ft. Bliss, Tex.; one battalion to Ft. Reno, and one battalion to Ft. McIntosh.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

21st Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Logan, Colon.

22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, K and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; I and L, Presidio S.P., Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

23d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison

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Bks., N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

25th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas. Will sail for Manila on April 5, 1907, and relieve 19th Infantry.

26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Will sail for Manila June 5, 1907, and relieve 9th Infantry.

27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; G and H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah. To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1907, and relieve 13th Infantry.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T. Will sail for Manila July 5, 1907, and relieve 16th Infantry.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.

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GENERAL HENRY KNOX.—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, A.C., attached. Key West Barracks, Fla. Enlisted detachment 57th Co., C.A., on board.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD.—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, A.C., attached. Key West Barracks, Fla. Enlisted detachment from 58th Co., C.A., on board.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD.—Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, A.C., attached. Fort St. Philip, La. Enlisted detachment from 12th Co., C.A., on board.

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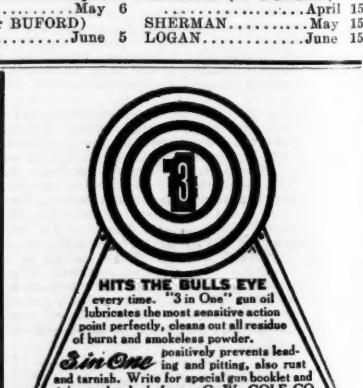
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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Sir Andrew Noble, in the course of an illustrated lecture on explosives, which he recently delivered before the Royal Institute in London, stated that since 1856 he had examined eighteen different propellants, determining for most of them the changes in transformation which took place when the explosive was fired under varying pressures. In conjunction with Sir Frederick Abel, he had succeeded in determining the tension of the exploded gases at various densities, and in retaining the gaseous products of combustion even of charges which filled entirely the chambers of the closed explosion vessels. He had been also able to discharge at pleasure and measure the gaseous products of combustion. It was in great measure to the powders formerly in use that many of the serious failures of the early rifled guns were due, for with these powders chamber pressures were endured which would not be permitted in the much more powerful and stronger guns now in use.

The British naval authorities have decided to increase the distance and reduce the area of the target for the firing tests in the navy with the six-inch and 9.2-inch and twelve-inch guns. The abnormally high scores made last year are responsible for the change, the opinion being held that the gunlayers can do well with a much smaller target at a longer range.

In the course of a lecture on "Gun Deafness and Its Prevention," which he recently delivered before the Royal United Service Institution in London, Dr. Arthur Chettle, aural surgeon in King's College Hospital, quoted the observation of a nurse at King Edward's Hospital that the majority of the naval officers passing through her hands were more or less deaf. Having described briefly the anatomy and physiology of the hearing apparatus, the lecturer considered the effects of gunnery under two heads—those arising from sudden condensation of the air in the passage, and those due to repeated and prolonged exposure to noise. The latter was, in his opinion, the most common cause of deafness in the navy, especially among those exclusively engaged in gunnery. The deafness was comparable to that found so frequently in boilermakers, where a man stands inside a boiler holding on to a rivet while the men outside hammer it in. When gun deafness was established no power on earth could cure it; the treatment must therefore be preventive. The only method was to wear something in the passages which would effectually block them. Cotton-wool and cotton-waste were often used, but they were not sufficient. The most efficient plugging was produced by the "clay fiber," a mixture of modelling clay and wool, originated by Sir William Dalby.

In a deafening noise, such as would occur during general gun fire, it was curious how easily and comfortably a slightly raised voice could be heard with the ears thoroughly blocked, even more easily than if they were unblocked.

The *Shimpo*, of Tokio, states that according to the government's present plans, the efficiency of the Japanese navy in 1915 will be double what it was before the Russo-Japanese war.

The Russian gunboat *Giliak*, recently launched, was laid down in April, 1905, in the Russian Admiralty yards at St. Petersburg. The *Giliak* is 218 feet 4 inches long by 36 feet 6 inches beam, and has a displacement of 275 tons. She is fitted with engines working up to 800 horsepower, and steams at the rate of twelve knots per hour.

The French Minister of War has ordered a census to be taken of industrial vehicles capable of being mobilized for military transport. The wagons will be divided into three categories, according to the load carried. Public service vehicles will also be included.

The Popolo Romano announces that the Italian government has adopted the 75 mm. Krupp gun, and that the Krupp firm has, for a consideration which is not stated, given the Italian government the right to make its 75 mm. gun in its own factories. The contract, at the same time, forbids the giving of the construction to private firms, who might then be tempted to make them for foreign governments.

The statement published in various European journals to the effect that a new rifle to replace the Lebel in the French army is being manufactured, is said by the France Militaire to be incorrect. A definite model, it says, has not yet been decided upon. Fifteen rifles of three different types are at present being manufactured to be experimented with, and a year at least must elapse before the technical studies and the trials are altogether completed, and before the special commission has selected the new weapon. "Although this Commission," says the France Militaire, "preserves the greatest secrecy, we are able to state that the new weapon will have a smaller caliber than the Lebel."

According to the Deutsche Japan Post, which interests itself especially in Japanese military matters, there is a question of replacing the present Japanese Drill Regulations by a new one. As is known, the regulations with which the Japanese went through the late war were an almost literal translation of the German Regulations of 1899. The new regulations will be much simpler and more practical. The above-mentioned journal states that these regulations have already been issued to regiments, and that the last enrolled class will be trained in accordance with them. It is

also proposed to revise the gymnastic regulations in use in schools.

A press report from The Hague states that the Dutch cabinet has resigned because of the rejection of the army estimates by the Netherlands. The abolition by the Minister of War, General Staal, of the long service term of the militia, led to a cabinet crisis. The conflict is an outcome of the desire of General Staal to relieve the country of some of its heavy financial burden by a reorganization of the military forces. His policy has been strongly opposed by the Catholics and the Conservatives, who contended that it would leave the country insufficiently protected both on the eastern frontier and western coast.

The chemical research department of the great military arsenal at Woolwich, England, was wholly destroyed by an explosion of unknown origin on the morning of February 11. The force of the explosion was felt in towns forty miles away, and the whole countryside was thrown into a panic, owing to the belief that a violent earthquake had occurred. There was no loss of life, since there is no night shift working on Sunday, but buildings for miles around were wrecked to a greater or lesser degree by the explosion.

Despatches from L'Oriente, France, state that nine men were killed and two injured by an explosion on the French Torpedo boat No. 339 on February 8. Torpedo boat No. 339 was launched but a short time ago, and at the time of the accident she was undergoing prior to being placed in commission, her full-power steam trial in the roadstead. A Technical Naval Committee was on board. The trial was successful, but as the boat was returning to her anchorage a safety tube, forming part of the evaporation apparatus, burst, and as a result a mass of flame was forced into the stoke hole, where the engineer, a quartermaster and nine stokers were at work. The engineer and eight of the stokers were instantly burned to death. Their bodies were practically reduced to cinders. The other stoker was severely injured. The quartermaster succeeded in escaping from the hole with superficial burns only. The reason for the accident is that the automatic doors that should have been closed to prevent the return of the flames to the stoke hole did not work.



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The tallest soldier in the world is said to be "Long Ivan," a member of the First Regiment of Guards, in the Russian army. Ivan lacks only half an inch of being eight feet in height. He is twenty-one years old and finely proportioned. He shows off finely on parade, but a smaller and nimble man would doubtless be of more use in battle.—Leslie's Weekly.

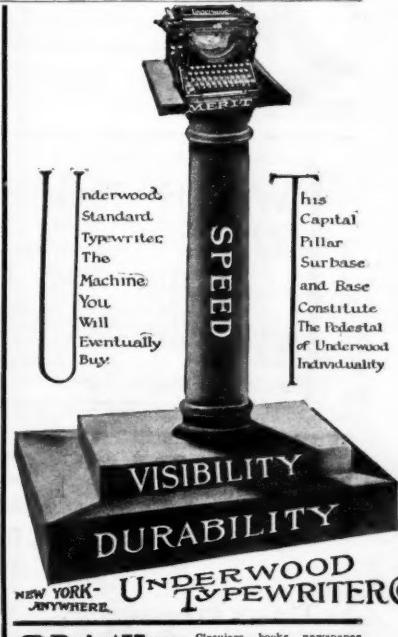
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